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SEED

Volume 8 no.11 Chicago 35¢



FOR DICK, THE MERCILESS, THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IS THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF HIS CAREER. HE IS SHOWERED WITH THE PRAISES OF HIS INFAMOUS COURT.

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 A review of the underground press, where it's at page 7
 Groovy shorts and far out and wierd pictures all over the issue.

MALCONTENTS

Hi! I'm the mast, and I'm supposed to tell you about who worked on the issue, what issue it is, what those Seed folks need, and other interesting gossip. If I don't do it they'll lock me up in the back room with the puppies, and they're bigger than I am already. I wish they'd give them away. Say, why don't YOU come and take one? They're awful cute and they shit a lot. I hear somebody coming! This is Volume 8 Number 11 of the Chicago Seed, who's address is 950 W. Wrightwood, Chicago Ill 60614, phone 312-929-0133. People who worked on this issue are/were/be: Dick, Steve, Bernie, Lee, Mike, Mitch, Dave Iglow, Dèirdre Offen, Dave, Tyrone, Karen, Me, Betty, Jeff, not enough street sellers, STP, IRS, Windsor McKay and Alex Raymond and everyone we forgot. I can talk now but I'm out of space. See you next issue, if there is a next issue. By Bernie, By Steve, We'll miss you.

HELP!

THE SEED NEEDS YOUR HELP!

THE SEED IS IN DEEP FINANCIAL DEBT. WITHOUT YOUR ASSISTANCE, THIS MIGHT BE OUR LAST ISSUE.

WE RECOGNIZE MUCH OF THIS PREDICAMENT TO BE OUR FAULT. WE'VE LET OUR OWN ENERGY LOSS (AS WELL AS PERSONNEL LOSS) DRAG US DOWN AND TAKE US OFF ANY REGULAR SCHEDULE.

JUST AS WE'VE PUT THAT ACT BACK TOGETHER (BEGINNING NEXT ISSUE WE WILL PUBLISH BI-WEEKLY COVER DATED, WITH A FEW INTERESTING CHANGES), THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CAME DOWN WITH A BACK TAX BILL THAT WE STILL PRAY WAS A NIGHTMARE.

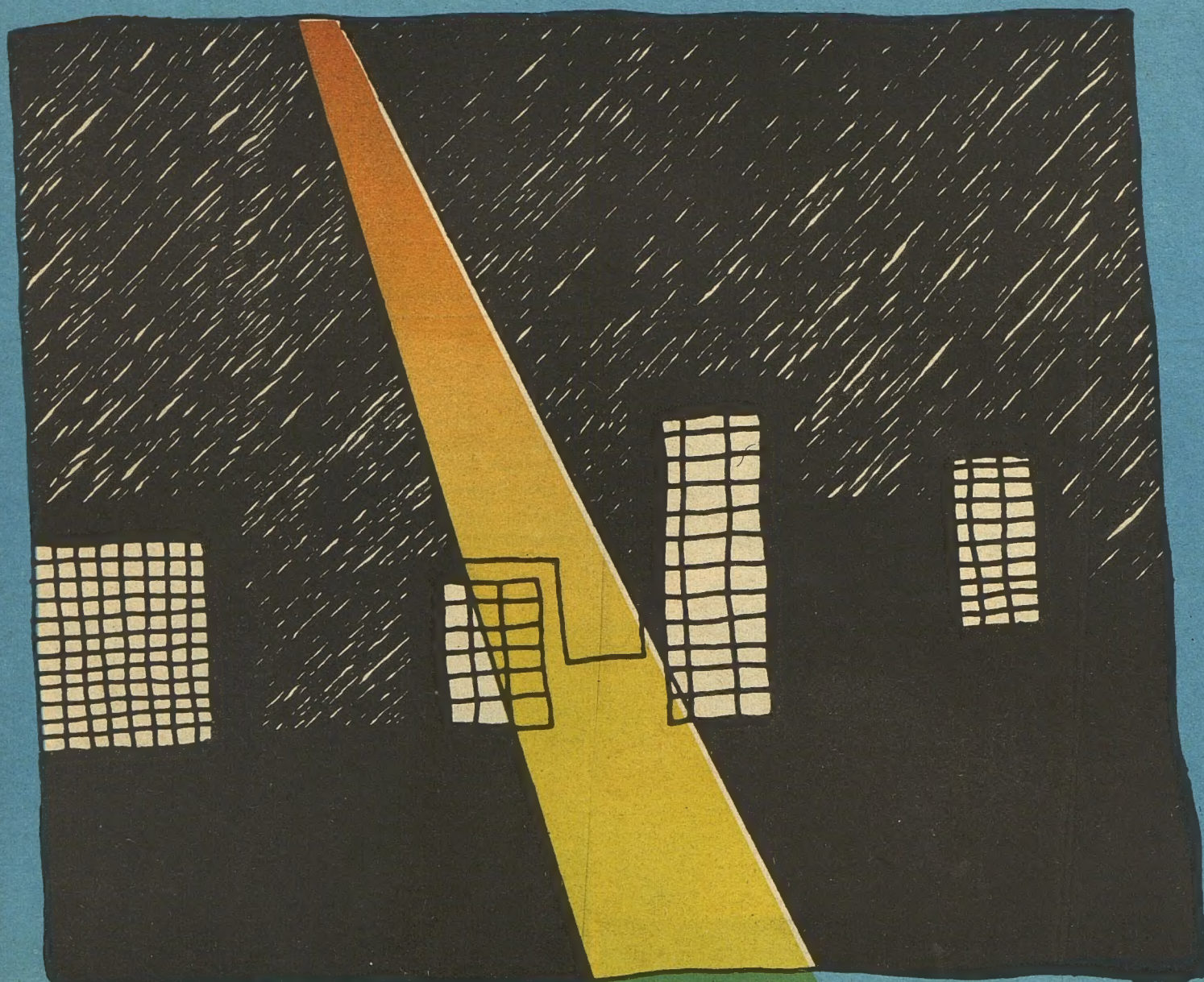
IN ORDER TO CONTINUE PUBLISHING, WE HAVE TO RAISE \$3,800.00 RIGHT NOW!

NO SHIT. THAT'S A LOT OF LOOT.

AND WE'VE GOT TO TURN TO OUR FRIENDS FOR IT.

PLEASE SEND WHATEVER YOU CAN RIGHT AWAY TO THE CHICAGO SEED
 950 W. WRIGHTWOOD
 CHICAGO, ILL 60614

OBVIOUSLY, NO AMOUNT IS TOO SMALL. ITS THAT BAD, FOLKS.



T. W. 1964

PVT. BILLY SMITH COMES TO TRIAL SEPT. 6

DEMONSTRATE--Noon, Sept. 6

FEDERAL BUILDING

(see article--page 6)

REMEMBER ATTICA!

September 13--1st anniversary of the uprising 7:30- 10 p.m.

MALCOLM X COLLEGE-- Ogden & Jackson

Speakers will include: Harold Walker, Brother Africa, former Attica inmate. and prisoners involved in local prison struggles.

I spent part of Sunday, August 20th rapping with a close friend over in Grant Park, across from the Conrad Hilton hotel.

While we were talking, we were watching the delegates to the American Legion convention file into their hotel. There were hundreds of them, mostly in their fifties or sixties, all looking like the Colonel from Sgt. Bilko — tall, fat and gray-haired with the remnants from what might have been muscles twenty-five years ago.

They were all white. Of course. Did you ever see a black member of the American Legion?

Well, we did. Must have been three dozen of them. They weren't staying at the Hilton, though. Nor were they staying at the other nearby plush hotels.

We walked over to the YMCA hotel. The black Legionnaires were in the lobby and in front of the building. Most of them had the word "band" inscribed on their boy scout hats.

I'm not sure if those blacks represented racism or progress.

Shifting back to the Conrad Hilton, we also saw several dozen state police cars — cars from Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Indiana and other states. As a matter of fact, Indiana also had a whole squadron of motorcycles. Naturally, all these cop cars were parked in "No Parking — Police Order" zones.

I hadn't seen so many police cars in front of the Hilton since the last Sunday August 20th, the one that happened in 1968.

Back then, all the cop cars belonged to Chicago's Finest. They were getting ready for their moment of glory, the five solid days of activity which would permanently endear themselves in the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Jock America.

Of course, all of us were over in Lincoln Park getting ready for our moment of glory, the five solid days of activity which would give Mayor Daley a black eye in the minds of Mr. and Ms. Hip America.

We've all come a long way in those past four years. From Convention Week to the Conspiracy Trial; from Days of Rage to

the Hanrahan Trial.

We've gone from a counter-cultural community of peoples to a loosely-knit band of politicians. From there we went into political confusion, each with differing philosophies and outlooks. It seems each and every one of us have developed our own sense of values and goals.

Many of us have left Chicago, some for other cities and others for "the country." Some of us have even left the country. Some of us had no choice.

What's happened to us during these past four years is the old great scatter-gun effect. Everybody is definitely somewhere in relation to themselves, but nowhere in relation to their sisters and brothers.

The sense of common goals we all shared in 1968 has virtually disappeared. We've accepted the War as we've accepted Corn Flakes in the morning. We can't agree upon which political issue deserves our priorities, and the oppressed groups are still fighting for the dubious glory of being the most oppressed group on the block.

I'm not making a plea for unity. I'm not sure that's even desirable.

I am pleading for respect. Gay people attach their priorities to their gayness, pissing off the women and the blacks. Black women are torn between at least two different struggles and often receive support from neither. The commies are putting down the anarchists, and vice versa.

We have spent too much time and energy fighting amongst ourselves. The bad feelings we have built up are strong enough to kill us all.

Perhaps what we need is to return to the concept of the community of peoples. All this grandstanding and flag-waving by purposeful or accidental opportunists reminds me of a bad John Wayne flick.

Mike Gold

reflections on a city

SPECTERS AT

The Vietnam Vets, more than 1,000 of them from all over the country, started their three days of actions with a march to the Miami Beach High School, where the National Guard was stationed. About 2000 vets and followers gathered outside the building and shouted to the men inside to come out and join them. The guardsmen watched until their officers ordered the shades on the windows closed. During the rally seven vets were arrested by guardsmen when they climbed to the roof of the school. A couple of the guardsmen returned the vet's v-signs and fists, but most seemed too intimidated by their officers.

While the vets rally at the High school went on, women gathered in the campsite for guerrilla theater and a march to the convention hall. It was a high point for the women who were outnumbered by the men at Flamingo park by more than 2 to 1. For a while there were various women's activities at the campsite, including workshops on rape, self-examination and lesbians and there was an effective anti-rape squad which patrolled the campsite regularly (there was one attempted rape), the march was the first activity that large numbers of women participated in.

The women, 700 strong, marched through the senior citizens' neighborhood greeted by the sometimes cautious smiles of their elderly sisters.

At the rally the women danced in the streets while Grapevine, a women's rock band from New York played. They were soon joined by VVAW men returning from their march, who sat quietly outside of the crowd. Men who intruded, mostly press photographers - were asked to leave and for a time all one could see were women's faces.

The rally began with 82-year old Rachel Stome, a Miami Beach resident, who brought all the women to their feet as she made a plea for women to "be treated like people" Mary Ann Scoblick of the Harrisburg 8 and Jane Fonda also spoke. Erika Huggins of the Black Panther Party read some of her poetry.

By 7pm the rally was still going strong and the crowd had expanded to include other demonstrators who had come for a rally to support political prisoners held in memory of George Jackson. Speakers at this rally included Bobby Seale and a recently released Attica inmate.

At the end of the rallies, people returned to Flamingo Park to plan for the Street Without Joy action, the main event for Tuesday.

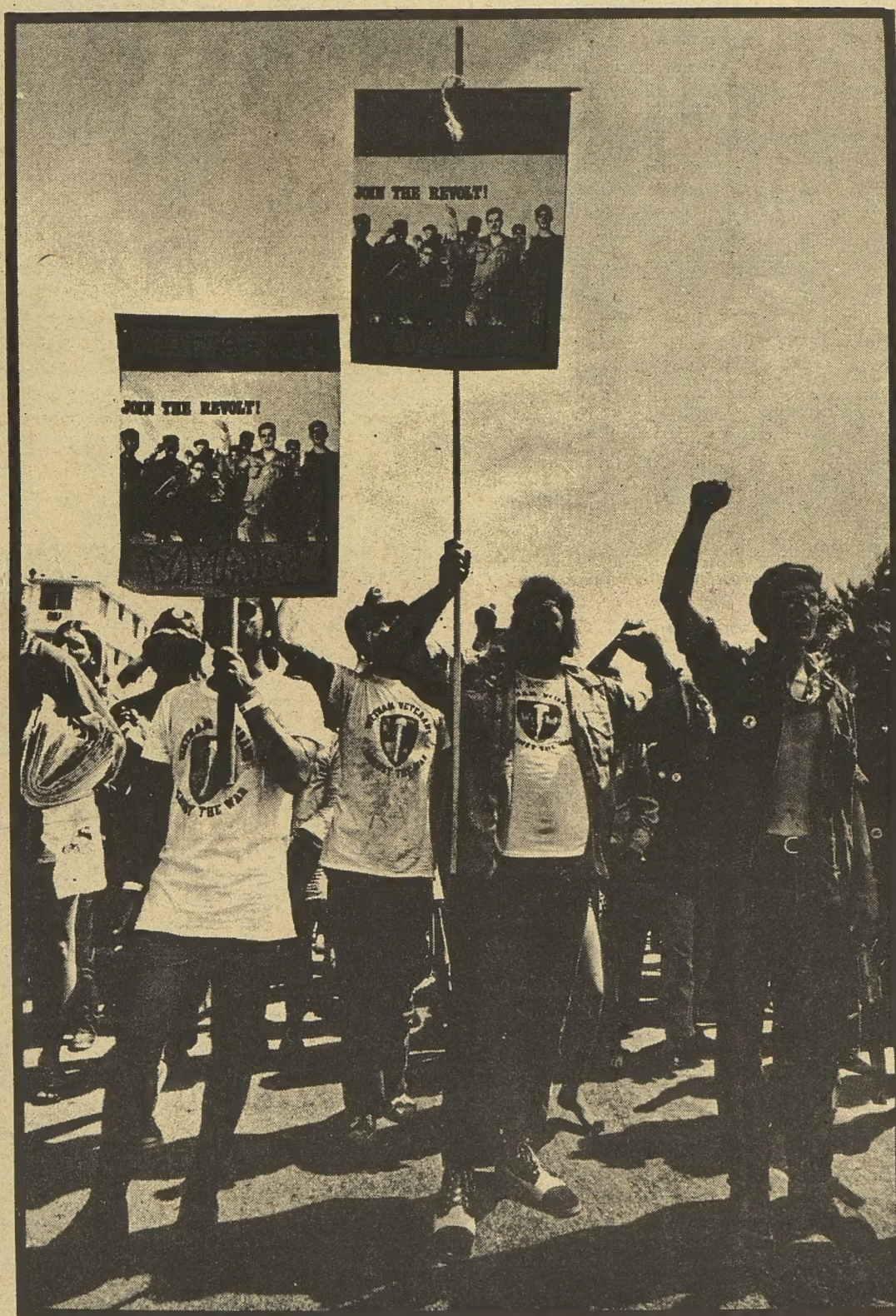
The Street Without Joy, the name given to Vietnam's Highway 1 by the French in the early 50's, was planned as a huge guerrilla theater event. All day Tuesday people at the camp were making paper mache bombs and planes, constructing a float and making costumes. There were gigantic posters and photographs. All were designed to create an enormous visual spectacle of America's atrocities in Indochina which would reach large numbers of people via the TV. They would also confront the delegates by forcing them to walk a "gauntlet of shame." People were supposed to line sidewalks by the delegates' bus routes in silent witness and to line the fence surrounding the hall.

The march began at 4:30 and was an enormously powerful spectacle. First came demonstrators dressed in black shrouds, with whiteface, some carrying bloodsoaked paper mache babies. They were made up to look like wounded Vietnamese, some carrying photographs of atrocities. Everyone was silent except for some imitating the sound of bombs falling and others whistling "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again."

But many delegates did not get to see the theater, although there were confronted by militant people as they tried to enter the hall. An error in planning seemed responsible. People were ready to do the guerrilla theater at 6 and the delegates did not arrive until 7:30. Most people were tired of standing around by then and when delegates did arrive they were met by crowds of demonstrators who screamed at them, chased them, and spit on them. There was little physical violence by demonstrators but one delegate's car raced thru the dense crowd near the hall, running one person over. Some delegates did see people doing impromptu guerrilla theater, and many saw the displays and makeup.

Not all the vets were able to join the Street Without Joy because they had just come from a long march and rally at the Fontainebleau. But those that did participate again demonstrated the discipline and organization that the vets were able to bring to actions all week.

This is not exactly what we had planned to use as our Miami Convention coverage, but Mitch the Roving Reporter hasn't made it back from Miami yet. Unless he and his truckload of tapes have been confiscated or hijacked, we'll have more coverage in the next issue, dealing more with individuals reactions to the scene, and interviews with notables and un-notables (who usually have more to say and make more sense than established movement "leaders").



VIETNAM VETS MARCH - MONDAY

photo LNS

The vet action was led by a vet in a wheelchair. Vets and their supporters gathered around him and they sang and chanted. Then they lined the gate, linked arms and confronted the delegates. Some demonstrators on the line were so hostile to the delegates that the vets had to escort them through to the gates.

At some points during the night it seemed as if the rage directed at the delegates might move demonstrators into the streets. People managed to keep in mind that Wednesday was the target night and saved their energy for that.

Tuesday also saw the first arrests of the 3 day period. The Zippies had a march to Convention Hall where they rallied and tore and burned down some red, white and blue banners flying from streetlights. Over 100 were arrested. The busts were seen as ominous to people at the camp since the Zippies didn't seem to be doing very much when they were busted,

if you kept in mind the leeway that the Miami Beach police had allowed up to then. Legal people thought that the State and Federal police forces were intervening in preparation for Wednesday night.

All along, the split between the Miami Beach police and the State Troopers and Federal forces was evident. Rocky Pomerance, Miami Beach Chief of Police, had gone out of his way to keep things cool. He negotiated with the Conventions Coalition people and permitted dope in the park and hitchhiking on the streets. On the other hand, his police had no experience with riot situations so there was strong pressure from Nixon's people for the Florida State cops to take responsibility for the demonstrations, leaving the policing of the convention to the Miami Beach cops. That's what happened and in the aftermath the State Troopers were criticized by both Pomerance and the religious observers for "excessive use of gas." The

THE FEAST



photo Jean Raisler/LNS

WOMEN MARCH ON CONVENTION HALL

religious observers also charged that "only 5% of the people arrested had been involved in any violence.

Wednesday was the big day. The original plans for Wednesday night called for massive civil disobedience, large numbers of people sitting down in the streets and blocking access to the Convention Hall. But throughout the planning sessions and right up until a few hours before it was scheduled to happen, it was obvious that people disagreed on just what civil disobedience meant. For some it meant sitting in the street until you were arrested. For others it meant avoiding arrest and disrupting what you could without hurting people or trashing randomly while for others it meant "doing as much as you could get away with" as one Zippie put it.

In tactical meetings the people pushing for a massive sit down argued that the numbers would be more impressive if they weren't split up in small groups. They also stressed mass arrests as a key part of the "putting your body on the line" idea they wanted to present to the media. Those who rejected the mass arrest scheme argued that more disruption would take place if people could move about freely. Some also denounced the passivity of sit-ins and pushed to "fight back" if threatened by arrest.

Finally people decided to utilize both approaches, by assigning one or the other tactic where they seemed most appropriate to each of the seven tactical areas around the Hall.

However, a couple of hours before the demonstrations were supposed to move out Wednesday afternoon, the police succeeded in isolating two entrances to the Convention Hall, using derelict buses to block access to the area. This really threw the tactical plans into a mess, since the areas assigned to different groups of demonstrators were now inaccessible.

People in a large meeting in Flamingo Park decided to focus on two still vulnerable areas: Collins Avenue, about three miles from the Convention Hall, where the delegates buses would have to pass after picking them up from their hotels, and 17th Street and Washington Ave, immediately outside the gates of the Hall. Some mobile groups filtered up to the Collins Ave area, blocking traffic as they went. A major group of about 1500 followed,

About 500 demonstrators focused on the immediate Convention Hall area, trying to block delegates on foot from entering.

When the demonstrators reached the intersection of Collins and 34th St, they were met by State Troopers who used gas to drive them back. Hun-

dreds of people fled to the narrow strip of beach behind the hotels where they were gassed again and many were arrested. Squads of police broke up the crowds of demonstrators remaining on Collins Ave into smaller groups. One group sat down in the street and were busted. Another group of about 40 was busted on the steps of one of the big hotels. Others fled the scene and continued the action in the streets.

Soon the whole hotel area was flooded with the smell of gas and bystanders stood by gasping as troopers chased demonstrators through the streets.

At least three busses of delegates were forced to abandon their buses because of slashed tires. In one case an American flag was set on fire in the engine

compartment as well. As they got off the busses, the delegates were harassed, spit on and in some cases threatened with physical harm. At that point though it appeared that at least some of the demonstrators had remembered the pledge of non-violence. These people — many were VVAW members — protected the delegates from harm and tried to cool out the other demonstrators.

One bus of Young Republicans had to flee their bus when the gas tank was punctured and their faces registered all the way from shock to panic as they ran past a mass of demonstrators who screamed

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



GUERRILLA THEATER DURING STREET WITHOUT JOY ACTION

The articles on this page were taken from CAMP NEWS, an excellent paper put out by the Chicago Area Military Project. You can get copies at their office at 2801 No. Sheffield, or use the subscription blank you'll find on one of the ad pages in this issue. Beginning with the next issue of the Seed, CAMP will be doing a regular series on the GI movement.

SEXIST G.I. BILL

Sandra Couch, a former Navy Wave, has filed suit in U.S. District Court in Oregon charging the Veterans Administration with discrimination against women in the distribution of G.I. Bill education allowances. Couch, a married student at Portland University, has not been able to receive the extra allotment that is given to male veterans who are married. A married female veteran can only get the money if her spouse is "incapable of self maintenance and is permanently incapable of self support due to mental or physical disability."

BILLY SMITH ON TRIAL

The facts of the Billy Smith case indicate that he's being framed, but the Army is determined to go through with the show and to kill Billy if possible. According to the prosecution, when the explosion occurred at Ben Hoa in March, 1971, the two men who were supposed to be billeted where the dead lieutenants were were Captain Rigby and 1st Sergeant Willis from Billy Smith's company. Shortly after the explosion, CID agent Hazard came to Captain Rigby and asked him who did it. Rigby said he didn't know. 1st Sergeant Willis, a virtual alcoholic, came into the room and told Hazard, "Billy Smith did it." Rigby told Willis to shut up, that he was drunk.

However, at Battalion formation that night, Willis pointed out Billy to Hazard and Hazard immediately searched him, finding a pair of Army issue gloves and a grenade pin in one of his coat pockets. The grenade pin is still the only evidence that the prosecution has in the case. Tests run in Japan to see if the pin came from the same grenade that was used in the incident proved inconclusive. It's difficult to match them anyway.

Nevertheless, Billy Smith was taken to Long Binh Jail and then to Fort Ord California. Since March 1971, he has been in virtual solitary confinement for 23 out of 24 hours every day. Last fall the Army denied a motion for release from pre-trial citing the Calley case as precedent. Motion for random selection of the jury, for funds to travel to the scene of the crime — in fact every motion by the defense has been denied. In addition, the judge, (the same one who tried Calley) has threatened defense lawyers with contempt for mentioning the Calley affair at the Billy Smith trial.

As a result, the defense has had to raise thousands of dollars for traveling to and from Vietnam, for transportation of witnesses, and for court costs. The money can't come from Billy Smith's family, who simply don't have that much. As Billy said in his letter to the GI movement, he will have to be freed by an effort of the people.

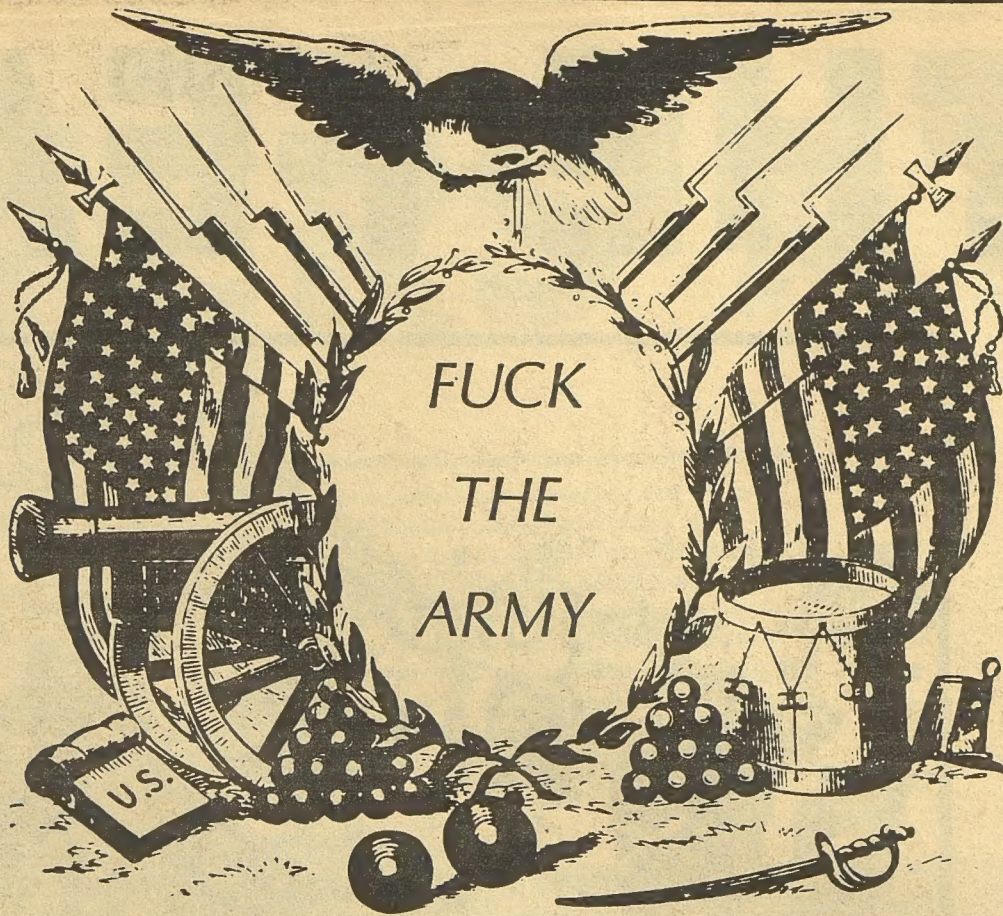
There will be a demonstration to free Billy Smith on Wednesday, September 6th, at noon, outside the Federal Building (Dearborn and Jackson). Be there. And a whole lot of bread is needed to pay the costs of the trial. Send what you can to the Pvt. Billy Smith Defense Committee, c/o Chicago Area Military Project, 3801 N Sheffield, Chicago 60657.

PETITION TO FREE PVT. BILLY SMITH

We, the undersigned, demand that Pvt. Billy Smith be freed; that if he is to be tried it must be by a jury of his peers (not officers out for blood) and that he be guaranteed all the rights of a complete defense.

| NAME | ADDRESS | PHONE |
|----------|---------|-------|
| 1. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. _____ | _____ | _____ |

(return signed petitions to Pvt. Billy Smith Defense Committee, c/o CAMP, 2801 N. Sheffield, Chicago 60657).



SOUR NOTE AT GLENVIEW

George Harris is a black Marine in the Drum and Bugle Corps at Glenview Naval Air Station. He has 5 months to do on a two year hitch which has been an unending story of racism and oppression.

As a member of the Drum and Bugle Corps he is forced to fly around the country in obsolete and extremely unsafe C119 aircraft. He is forced to play in idiotic ceremonies for organizations like the American Legion, VFW, etc. When the ceremonies are finished, instead of going on liberty, he is often forced to wait while lifers and retired lifers swap war stories for the better part of an evening. All members of the D & B must tolerate these conditions, but George Harris and the other blacks of the D & B must also face the rampant racism which permeates the military.

Most blacks who enter the marines end up as infantry, cooks, supply men, and other less technical jobs. Many of these same blacks came in on a recruiters promise of learning a skill, only to end up a ground-pounder, and unemployed when their enlistment expires. The D & B is another filed open to blacks, and on the surface it sounds like a better deal. You fulfill your military obligation by travelling around the country playing music. However, by the time someone gets as short as Harris he has learned that the D&B is a nightmare.

An example of the racism we are talking about occurred several months ago in San Antonio, Texas. The D & B was to march in a parade there, but when they brought out the flag of the Confederacy, the blacks in the D & B protested. They were told to

shut up and play. Three of the brothers (George Harris was one) refused. Calling the blacks "mother-fuckers" the white lifer in charge promised to have them in jail for mutiny. However, in a show of unity the blacks held their ground and the charges were eventually dropped.

George Harris has a white lifer over him, a Sgt. Kopen. Kopen can't stand Harris and is continually harrassing him. One day Harris got fed up and told Kopen where to get off. Kopen wrote him up and at office hours George got a suspended bust. But Kopen wasn't satisfied with the punishment so he decided to bait Harris. Several GI's heard Kopen say things like "I'm going to get Harris" and "Harris will hang."

With Kopen looking for trouble it wasn't long before he found it. He and Harris again got into a heated argument. But this time a black lifer named Sgt. Johnson (just off the drill field at Parris Island) stepped in and said to Harris that he was going to "...beat your ass." Harris told the lifer that if he tried that he would cap him. After this exchange the military decided to prefer charges against Harris for assulting Johnson. George was "awarded" a Summary Court Martial which he refused. He is now awaiting a Special Court Martial.

George Harris knows that he is innocent. But he also knows that being innocent is no guarantee of acquittal, especially in the military. He is going to fight this charge, and he realizes that he needs the support of GI's at Glenview and people in Chicago. George Harris is being tried in a military court but he is taking his case to the people.

cut
it
out

350 YEARS —
OR DEATH

On June 10, 1972, there was a fire aboard the USS Forrestal. The Fire resulted in \$7.2 million worth of damage to equipment without injury to personnel.

Naval authorities have charged SA Jeffery G. Allison with starting the fire. He is a 19 year old sailor from Oakland, California, who faces 22 charges that add up to potentially 350 years imprisonment if he doesn't get death, which is a possible penalty for five of the charges.

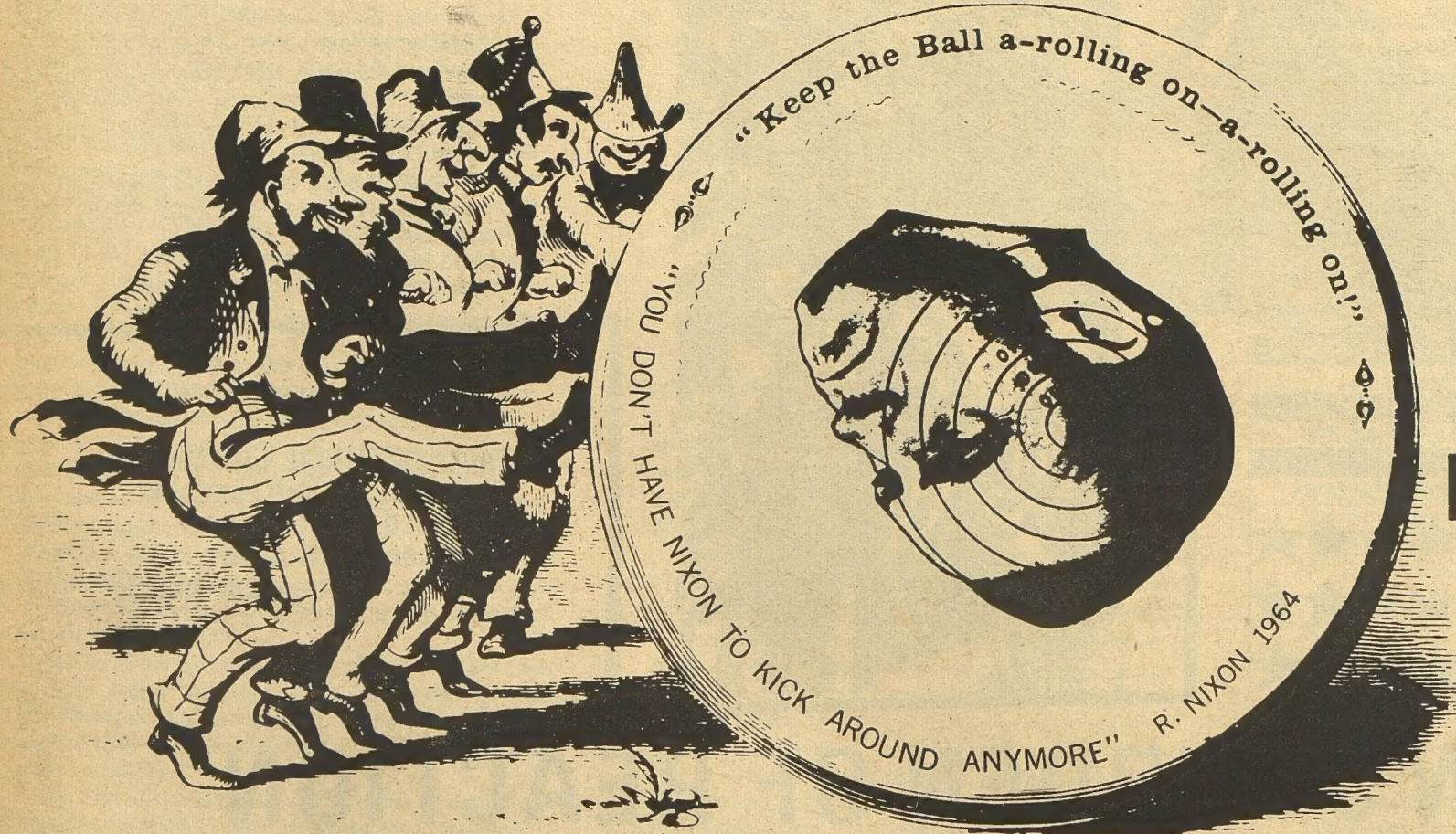
Jeffery Allison has never taken an anti-military stand nor espoused anything to evidence that he is opposed to the Navy or its efforts. But from what has been obtained during the investigative hearings, it is clear that Allison is being railroaded by the Navy.

There were no "eyewitnesses" to Jeff's "crime", and those witnesses who have given evidence were interviewed by the prosecution without the presence of either Allison or his lawyers. This is in violation of Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

A civilian attorney will have to be obtained to get justice for Jeff Allison. Money is needed to work on the defense. The Jeffery Allison Defense Committee says that "from 5,000 to 6,000 dollars is needed to help Jeff get a fair trial. As GI's, let us unite for the cause of justice in the face of injustice. Send a Dollar for Justice."

Contact the Jeffery G. Allison Defense Committee, P.O. Box 943, Norfolk, Va, 23501.

THE UNDERGROUND PRESS



alive
and
kicking

The Underground Press in America, by Robert J. Glessing, Indiana University Press, Midland Book edition, 1971, \$2.95 paperback, 207pp, illustrated.

What's happened to the underground press? If you're talking about the gorgeously colorful creative hippie sheets, like the San Francisco Oracle, the truth is that there were only a handful of them anyway and they didn't last more than about a year past the flower-child Haight-Ashbury summer of 1967. If you're talking about the revolutionary voices of the New Left, however, there are hundreds of them still around.

Liberation News Service (LNS), the twice-weekly news bulletin which services more than 800 subscribers by mail, is still being published in New York City by its stalwart, dedicated staff.

In fact, LNS (where I worked for nearly three years) begins its sixth year of publication in August. A few papers whose roots go back even farther still appear regularly — the Chicago Seed, Detroit's Fifth Estate, the Rag of Austin Texas and others.

What's an underground paper, anyway? There's no official definition, of course, but I think a majority of the people working on underground papers might accept this one: An underground paper is one which is run on a non-commercial basis, is dedicated to the goal of revolution (or a "new world"), is responsive to revolutionary movements and the needs of oppressed people, is put out by people who are organized collectively and who define themselves as activists (rather than as "journalists") reflecting and incentivating a radical movement in America.

Because of their commercial success and/or their organization along hierarchical or professional lines (e.g., staffers have titles and specialized jobs and are paid more or less normal wages), various publications don't really qualify for the label "underground" and might better be described as "alternate media." Among these we might list the Village Voice (one of the predecessors of the contemporary underground), the Los Angeles Free Press (once considered a leading underground), Rolling Stone, Boston After Dark (B.A.D.) and the Boston Phoenix. (and in Chicago, the Express.)

Boston hasn't had a "real" underground paper since the Mole came out with its last issue in the fall of 1970. The fact is, however, that while the pure revolutionary voice of the Mole is lost, both B.A.D. and the Phoenix are able to bring a radical political perspective into more Boston homes than the Mole ever did. Some might say this radicalism is "watered down" and does more harm than good ("co-optation"); others would say that the standard underground papers with their stress on rhetoric and the "right line" are sterile

exercises in futility. Personally, I miss the Mole but I enjoy B.A.D. and the Phoenix.

This tension, between political purity and commercial success, has been only one of the major tensions of the underground press. Other important stresses have come around political and cultural issues between Marxist Leninists and anarchists (this year, perhaps, a third view is provided by McGovernites), between dope-smoking acidheads and the hard-work-ethic people who believe that escapism and hedonism are serious counterrevolutionary tendencies, between those who feel the "real revolution" is to be found among the workers and/or in the Third World, and those who lean toward youth culture and/or feminism.

These tensions exist not only within the underground press as a phenomenon, but often within the staff of a given paper, and just as often with the mind of each individual (including myself). It's a rather complex situation and one which is central to any understanding of the underground press.

Robert Glessing, author of *The Underground Press in America*, doesn't really seem to understand much of this. He writes simplistically about the split between the "cultural" and "political" papers, never seeming to grasp that in most cases, the people involved are trying to unify politics and culture as they see them.

Glessing writes: "The underground press seems to swing pendulum-like outwardly to radical politics and inwardly to cultural and spiritual introspection." This imaginary pendulum exists in Glessing's mind because he is an outsider, and that is the chief flaw of this book.

Hopefully, some people from inside the underground press will write a book about it some day.

Glessing is an instructor of journalism at Canada College in Redwood City, California. He wrote this book from a rare point of view — that of a professional journalist who realized that the people putting together the underground press were the cutting edge of the newspaper tradition, the makers of a vital historical phenomenon. The author in fact complains of the "scoffing disregard" of the underground press among journalism educators, and in many ways this book seems to have been written to offset these negative feelings within journalism's academia.

Glessing writes with sympathy and support for the efforts of the underground press, and he comes across with high praise: "The modern American underground press — with all its cultural and political faces — has provided the only consistent radical critique of fundamental American institutions. It has been a watchdog press. And it will not go to sleep."

Although sympathetic, this book is not at all

satisfactory. The fact that the underground press is above all premised on participatory journalism makes this book by a non-participant seem grossly out-of-it. This out-of-it feeling is reinforced by many inaccuracies. For example, the YSA (Young Socialist Alliance) is identified as the Youth Student Alliance, and Rolling Stone is called Rolling Stones.

Glessing says that obituaries are a "glaringly absent" feature in the underground press, yet I recall many moving articles about the deaths of Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, Anna Louise Strong, Janis Joplin, Fred Hampton and many lesser known people.

Another annoying factor is the book's requent repetition of facts, phrases and quotations — an indicator of sloppy editing and over-writing.

Glessing's book was written in 1970, and while it is generally interesting and informative, much has changed since then. One of the most important developments in the intervening period has been the growth of independent feminist (and gay liberation) publications. Glessing's account helps make it clear why an independent women's press was necessary. In the name of "sexual freedom", many of the early undergrounds exploited women in ways which were blatantly sexist.

What is the future of the underground press? I'm not about to suggest any definitive answers to this question, especially in this brief book review. There's a pessimistic side. The Berkeley Tribe folded this past spring. So did Everywoman, a feminist paper put out in Los Angeles. Liberation News Service is in the midst of what now seems like a perpetual crisis involving money and personnel. (typists note — so is the Seed.)

Most of the people who work on a project like LNS or any of the regularly published underground weeklies and bi-weeklies, put in 10 to 15 hours a day for mere subsistence (around \$25 a week, if they get paid at all). In such a work situation, people's personal relations suffer (often by becoming non-existent), and at a time when many people are saying that the separation of the personal and the political must come to an end, the strain on the life-style of the underground press people is very heavy.

It doesn't seem possible, however, that the underground press will die.

Simply the press of events, especially the Vietnam war, is probably keeping a lot of underground papers going, or is helping new ones get started.

Repression of oppression demand a response. The underground press in some places is the major

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PUERTO RICO RECOGNIZED AS COLONY BY UN COMMITTEE

THOUSANDS RALLY AT UN: "FREE PUERTO RICO NOW!"

NEW YORK (LNS)--On August 18, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization met to discuss whether to put Puerto Rico on their agenda. The dispute over the Island is due to U.S. insistence that Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth, not a colony, and thus, the "matter" of Puerto Rico is an "internal matter" of the U.S.

Outside the towering, glass-sided UN building about 5,000 protestors from various Puerto Rican and other Third World organizations held a spirited and lively rally for placing Puerto Rico on the Committee's agenda.

Groups present at the rally were the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization (formerly the Young Lords Party), the Black Workers Congress, I Wor Kuen, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Puerto Rican Independence Party, and the Popular Dominican Movement.

The rally was almost fiesta-like with colorful ban-



ners, revolutionary folk songs, chanting "Jibro si, Yanqi no!" as well as other chants, congas and a huge Puerto Rican flag that people waved to the beat of the music. There was togetherness among the groups--a Puerto Rican woman and a black man joined hands to express unity between blacks and puerto ricans. Speakers also expressed solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

It was clear that people didn't see the UN as the primary channel through which to liberate Puerto Rico, but rather as a chance to spread the issue of Puerto Rico's colonization to many people with the hope that knowledge of conditions there will grow as will support for Puerto Rico's independence.

On Monday, August 28, the UN Commission voted 12-0 to recognize Puerto Rico as a U.S. colony entitled to independence.

FREE PUERTO RICO NOW!
QUE VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE!

"NOTHING IS MORE VALUABLE THAN
INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM....
WE WOULD RATHER ALL DIE
THAN AGAIN BE SLAVES."

—HO CHI MINH

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| GREECE, 1947-49 | ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ |
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| KOREA, 1953 | ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ |
| USSR, 1918-1920 | ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ |
| IRAN, 1953 | ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ |
| LEBANON, 1957 | ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ |

IRAN'S BURDEN OF REACTION

The government of Iran is becoming increasingly known for its reactionary and repressive character--and for its increasingly important role in the Middle East.

There are now over 24,000 political prisoners in the ruling Shah's prisons and there have been over 28 executions carried out in the last three months in closed military trials.

President Nixon, by his long detour to visit the Shah after his trip to the Soviet Union last month, has shown the importance he attaches to the country.

The early 1950's saw the emergence of an extremely popular leader in Iran. Prime Minister Mohammed Mosadegh, an eloquent nationalist who challenged the Shah's power and called for the nationalization of Iranian oil. In 1951, Mosadegh nationalized the oil (after Iran in 1958 earned more revenues from its state tobacco monopoly than from petroleum.) But in 1953, a coup deposed him, clearly financed, organized and carried out by CIA agents--including such notables as CIA-head Allen Dulles, U.S. Ambassador to Iran Loy Henderson and New Jersey police chief Norman Schwartzkopf.

The U.S. proceeded to help the Shah build up his secret police. SAVAK (currently 60,000 members) and poured \$900 million in defense and economic aid between 1953 and 1960. For the five year period 1965-1970 military credits amounted to \$1.6 billion; for the 1971-1972 period they continue at the rate of \$1 billion a year.

In the early 1960's the Shah launched his so-called "white revolution" which was supposed to be a series of reforms which would improve the conditions of the people. But conditions got worse rather than better. Through 1970, 70 percent of the youth over 10 years are still illiterate; there is only one doctor for every 3223 people with less than 12 hospital beds for every 10,000 patients; the average person consumes only about 2.7 pounds of meat per month on a \$75 a year income. Over 40 percent of the families (Iran has a population of 30 million with 3.5 million crowded into its capital, Teheran) live in one room. Most of these dwellings are made of mud or wood and because of the government's unwillingness to improve their fragility, over 49,500 Iranians have died needlessly from earthquakes in recent years.

The Confederation of Iranian Students, including its chapters in the U.S. raised more than \$40,000 which was sent to Iran (following the 1968 earthquake that killed 20,000 people in Khorasan) along with medicine and a medical team. The money was used to build a school and a hospital.

In October of last year, one of the most psychotic spectacles ever to occur in this century took place in Iran, with the "celebration" of Iran's 2500th year in existence. Amidst all this poverty, the Shah had the audacity to spend over \$800 million for this affair when the yearly expenditure for health, education &

welfare amount to a scant total of \$8 million or one-hundredth of the amount spent on the celebration. This event caused such an international outrage that most heads of state who had been invited backed out of showing up and only 200 people came.

In fact, to ensure that things ran smoothly, 4000 people were imprisoned before the "celebration" & still have not been released.

In 1972, Iran has devoted more than 33 percent of its budget (\$895 million) to military expenditures. Guerrilla activity has been stepped up in the last two years by liberation movements in Iran and the government has arrested and tortured thousands of people.

Iran has also been chosen by the U.S. to be the "Brazil of the Gulf area"--to act as police in trying to crush liberation movement in the region. The guerrilla struggle in Dhofar, in southern Oman and the successful liberation of Southern Yemen (to form the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) in 1967 have already caused considerable worry to U.S. and British imperialists.

The 20th annual convention of the Iranian Students Association in the U.S. (ISAUS) was held in Berkeley June 17-22 to discuss future activity to bring greater attention internationally to the repressive character of the Iranian government. The group has been outlawed in Iran and the penalty there for membership is extremely severe. Despite this, the group has been enormously effective in reaching the public.

The conference ended with some very definite plans for future strategies and actions. The decision was made to form local committees made up of lawyers, journalists and professors to form pressure groups that will publicize conditions in Iran and will have as its goal the granting to these various groups the right to observe trials and also prison conditions in Iran.

In June 1970, 41 Bay Area ISA members were arrested by the San Francisco police while protesting at the Iranian Consulate and their passports have not been renewed. They are facing deportation and years in the Shah's prisons. The Confederation of Iranian Students will launch a worldwide campaign demanding the Iranian Consulate extend their passports. Activities on Northern California campuses will be stepped up and a legal committee will be formed to defend the 41 and prevent the Immigration Department from deporting them. ISA plans to start a research project that will more clearly expose the Nixon Doctrine in Iran. It also plans to hold a worldwide "Vietnam Week" after the summer to support the PRG 7 point peace plan and to raise funds for the NLF. Finally ISA issued statements of solidarity with the workers of the world, especially third world workers and U. S. farmworkers and dockworkers.

For further information contact the Iranian Students Association, 1126 W. Granville, Chicago, Illinois.

--reprinted from the Guardian.



"Wherever there is oppression there is resistance...
Revolution is the main trend in the world today."

--Chairman Mao Tse-Tung

NIXON RE-AMERICANIZES THE VIETNAM WAR

In 40 days, the U.S. military has dropped an amount of explosives equivalent to four Hiroshima-size bombs on Quang Tri City in South Vietnam—an area about the size of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

This is but one dramatic example of how Nixon has expanded the war in the four months since the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF) began their general offensive in South Vietnam.

For three and a half years, Nixon has painstakingly sought to give the impression that U.S. involvement was "winding down," as the war was being "Vietnamized". In an attempt to keep the war from being an issue in the 1972 elections, Nixon had planned by mid-1972 to have less than 40,000 troops in South Vietnam and about 300 aircraft in the war zone.

However, this time table was completely thrown off by the PLAF offensive launched in April of this year. Far from "Vietnamizing" the war, Nixon has had to re-Americanize" it in order to keep the Thieu government from collapsing.

Last week, it was reported that the last U.S. ground combat unit was being withdrawn from Vietnam. But at the same time a simultaneous build-up of military personnel has increased total U.S. servicemen in the war to 180,000. Most of them are in the Navy or Air Force, operating out of bases in Thailand and on board ships of the Seventh Fleet.

American ground "advisors" have been re-introduced in all the military regions of South Vietnam. In the case of the Saigon Marines, U.S. advisors are now assigned to each individual battalion.

In terms of military equipment, the buildup has been even more intense. Considering the "global commitments" of the Pentagon, Nixon now seems to have deployed most if not all, of the available air and naval power into the war including:

*One half of the TOTAL B-52 strategic bomber fleet. (Originally designed to carry H-bombs for a "massive retaliation" attack against the Soviet Union.)

*One half of U.S. aircraft carriers.

*Two thirds (over 1200) of the total U.S. tactical planes (Jet fighters and fighter-bombers)

*One half (60) of the ships of the Seventh Fleet (which patrols the entire Pacific and Indian Oceans.)

The result of this massive buildup has been bombardment and shelling on a level which surpasses all past records in the history of warfare. Two years ago the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos was undergoing the most intense bombardment in history. Today this has been surpassed at battlefronts such as An Loc and Quang Tri in South Vietnam.

The scale of bombardment in these areas is now comparable to the use of tactical nuclear weapons. The Hiroshima atom blast, for example, was equivalent to 20,000 tons of conventional explosives. In 40 days, 80,000 tons of conventional explosives were dropped on Quang Tri city.

This ferocious bombing has been unleashed against North Vietnam as well. Hidden behind the press coverage of "laser guided bombs" aimed at bridges, is the day-to-day intensity of the bombing of cities and villages. Residential areas of Haiphong have been carpet bombed by B-52s and populated sections of Hanoi have been repeatedly attacked. Of North Vietnam's 23 provinces, 18 have been consistently bombed in the past four months. The provincial capitals of all 18 have been destroyed.

Despite this unprecedented level of firepower, however, Nixon has not really been able to alter the basic military situation. The PLAF offensive continues to develop and the counter-offensive by the Saigon army aimed at recovering the territory lost to the PLAF in early May has in itself become a major defeat for Saigon. For example, when the bombardment was going on in Quang Tri city, heavy fighting was taking place on the ground between the PLAF and the Saigon units, result-



ing in very heavy losses to the Saigon soldiers. According to an Associated Press report on August 22, "At a conservative estimate, the South Vietnamese marines have taken more than 1000 casualties in twenty five days..at most, the marines say, the enemy might number 600 men."

As a recent article in the Hanoi newspaper Nhan Dan pointed out: "In a war, the air force cannot decide the outcome of the fighting on the ground. Consequently it cannot decide the final victory on the battlefield." Nixon's escalation of the air and naval war is a desperate move, arrived at because other options, such as the re-introduction of American ground troops, are politically unfeasible. But the outcome of the fighting will be determined not by this airpower, but by the military and political struggle being waged by the PLAF against the Thieu regime.

Que Son-Saigon Forces Routed

The Saigon army suffered a major setback last week when the Que Son valley and district town of Da Nang fell to the People's Liberation Armed Forces (PLAF). The AP described it as the "biggest gain" for the PLAF since they took Quang Tri in early May.

A New York Times correspondent in South Vietnam reported that the Saigon troops were "badly mauled" & said that "the fight for Que Son appeared to have been essentially a rout, with the South Vietnamese troops fleeing hastily, abandoning artillery, tanks and other heavy weapons in their haste to escape the advancing enemy forces."

Saigon officials, he said, have given out few details of the battle and "have not disclosed the dimensions of the defeat."

The NLF's Liberation Press Agency, however, on August 22 reported that 3,000 Saigon troops were put out of action in the Three-day battle. Sixty military vehicles, including many tanks and armored cars, as well as 27 large artillery pieces were destroyed or captured by the PLAF. All the military storage areas belonging to the Saigon forces were destroyed. The valley taken by the PLAF, the report said, covers about 35 square miles and has over 20,000 inhabitants.

The Que Son Valley was of strategic importance to the Saigon forces. Que Son was a military base defending the southern approaches to Da Nang, South Vietnam's second most populated city. It also defended an important section of strategic Highway 1 below Da Nang. From Que Son, the Saigon army controlled large areas of Quang Nam province.

This new blow came at a time when the best units in the Saigon army are tied down in a desperate battle in Quang Tri some 100 miles to the north. While their attention was focused on Quang Tri, they were attacked from the rear in the Que Son valley.

(Liberation Press Agency, South Vietnam-Aug. 17)

—South Vietnam's economy has been steadily deteriorating in recent months. By the end of July 1972, industrial production had dropped some 60%. In June and July alone, over 200 enterprises in Saigon and its surroundings had to stop operation. South Vietnam's rubber industry, which formerly accounted for 80% of South Vietnamese exports has come to a virtual standstill due to the massive destruction of rubber plantations, the wholesale conscription of workers and difficulties created by the Thieu administration for the rubber processing industry.

Forcible conscription has deprived many families of their main income, bringing to an all time low the purchasing power of the population. The deficit in the Saigon budget has risen from 56 billion piasters to 120 billion piasters since the beginning of this year. Pham Kim Ngoc, Thieu's Secretary of the Economy, himself recently admitted that the economy and finance of the administration are facing serious difficulties.

U.S. Oil Companies Lose Faith in Vietnamization

American oil companies are apparently not buying Nixon's assurances that the Vietnamization program is "going well," and the PLAF offensive has been thwarted.

By late May, with the offensive in its second month, it became evident that the oil companies were no longer interested in bidding for offshore oil leases in South Vietnam. As a result, in a move which the U.S. embassy in Saigon said "reflected realism" the Thieu government cancelled bidding for these offshore oil rights.

A year ago, oil experts agreed that South Vietnam had excellent potential for producing low pollution, low sulphur oil. The oil companies are always on the lookout for new fields; therefore the cancellation can only be due to the uncertainties of the political situation in South Vietnam. As the June 15 Pacific Basin Reports points out, "the international oil companies are not about to invest millions of dollars in exploration equipment which could be destroyed at any time by insurgent forces, or nationalized in the event of the formation of a coalition government."

Thus, so that no one gets the idea that the U.S. is in Vietnam for a "crass commercial cause," the oil companies at this time prefer to bid for oil in nearby Cambodia and Indonesia—areas which at this time are considered more politically stable.

This action by such giant companies as Standard Oil New Jersey, Union Oil, Tenneco, Mobil and Gulf, comes at a time when both the Nixon and Thieu administrations are desperately trying to attract foreign investment into South Vietnam. Last August, Thieu initiated a series of investment laws which created highly preferential conditions for foreign investors, such as up to 15 years moratorium on taxes and the virtual guarantee of a monopoly in certain selected industries.

Despite these offers, Nixon and Thieu have found relatively few investors. With the PLAF offensive this spring, the prospect of foreign investment has become even more bleak.

Ironically, it appears that the Thieu government had special hopes that the oil companies would stimulate further investment. According to the publication of Thieu's government-sponsored Vietnam Council on Foreign Relations, progress in the oil industry would serve as the "opening wedge for more foreign investment in Vietnam's other potentially leading industries, such as fishing, gold mining, timber and cement."

In taking this action, of course, the oil companies are only acting on the basis of rational self interest. They realize that prospects for the Thieu government are shaky, and that a future independent coalition government would not allow them to exploit the oil resources of South Vietnam for the benefit of and profit of foreign investors.



BLOODBATH?

President Nixon has repeatedly stated that a coalition government in South Vietnam, that would include the PRG, would result in a "bloodbath" by the "communists." Last week, the spectre of a communist bloodbath was raised once again. The U.S. press carried reports of public executions of civilians in NLF controlled areas of South Vietnam and the State Department claimed that one to two thousand civilians were killed by PLAF shelling as they tried to flee Quang Tri city on April 29 & 30.

The PRG has categorically denied these claims. In the midst of a war-time situation it is obviously difficult to obtain definitive eyewitness accounts to refute such charges. A closer investigation of the U.S. claims, however, indicates that the substance behind them is very limited and that they are based on questionable sources.

The charges of an NLF massacre of civilians in Binh Dinh province derive from a single source: on August 4th the New York Times carried a story by Joseph R. Treaster, which claimed that in the past three months, the NLF has "publicly executed 250 to 500 civilians in northern Binh Dinh province."

Treaster's claim of 250 to 500 executions is based on conversations with "allied intelligence officials." Presumably this means U.S. officials, or, more likely, Saigon government officials, since it is Saigon troops that are now fighting in Binh Dinh province. There is little reason to believe the charges of the Saigon army intelligence staff, which is noted for its distortions & lies, that sometimes even embarrass the U.S. advisors. For example, on July 26 Saigon intelligence claimed that the citadel at Quang Tri city had been retaken without any casualties. But on July 29] it was revealed that not only were there "severe" casualties", but the citadel had not been retaken!

Treaster attempts to fill in the details of the charges through statements from several people he interviewed in a "government camp for defectors at Quinhon." Those interviewed paint a generally grim picture of life under the PRG, with as many as 6000 civilians being hauled off to prison camps in the mountains.

These claims, however, must also be viewed with skepticism. Despite the name "chieu hoi" (open arms) given to the program that accepts "defectors" the Saigon government does not exactly welcome "communist defectors" with open arms. Always on the lookout for NLF "infiltrators," Saigon authorities often treat these so-called defectors as the enemy. Even Treaster states that one 19 year old woman who provided information on the PRG "massacre" would PROBABLY be released after "careful screening by intelligence officers." Clearly, people in these camps are very anxious to convince the Saigon intelligence officers that they are anti-communist; and are likely to tell them exactly what they want to hear.

But there is a more basic reason for disbelieving these charges of a bloodbath of civilians. For over the last 25 years the National Liberation Front, and before it, the Viet Minh, have waged a resistance struggle against enemies armed with vastly more powerful technology and armaments. Many observers, including some whose memos are to be found in the Pentagon Papers, have



pointed to the widespread popular support enjoyed by the resistance forces. Indeed, it is only by virtue of this widespread support that they have been able to wage successful struggles first against French colonialism and now against the United States.

Binh Dinh, from the time of the resistance against the French until today, has been one of the strongholds of the resistance movement. If the PLAF were to carry out a policy of reprisals against the civilian population, such popular support would soon vanish.

It might be argued that a bloodbath would not be carried out against the civilian population as a whole, but only against certain political enemies of the NLF. Treaster states that the NLF killings were carried out against hamlet and village chiefs and their deputies, pacification program workers, police and militiamen—in short, against the direct representatives of the Thieu dictatorship's repressive machinery. These are the men who have implemented repressive measures such as the Phoenix program (aimed at eliminating "Vietcong infrastructure" through selective assassinations), and the "pacification" program. In NLF strongholds such as Binh Dinh province, these programs resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of people during the past three and a half years.

But the PRG does not have a policy of reprisal or revenge even against these officials of the Thieu government.

On January 25, 1972, the PRG put forth a 10 point program defining its policy towards the officials and soldiers of the Saigon regime. Widely circulated among PLAF soldiers, the document states that "our PLAF cadres and combatants must immediately receive and insure the security of the troops, officers, groups, army units, policemen and employees of the Saigon puppet administration...who desire to make contact with the liberation troops."

After the offensive in South Vietnam began in April, the PRG formed two organizations for the purpose of insuring the safety and welfare of Saigon officials and soldiers who choose to desert or come over to the side of the PRG.

Since then, a very large number of Saigon troops and officials have in fact falled to the side of the PRG. For example, in the first week of April nearly the entire 56th Infantry Regiment of the Saigon army, together with its commanding officer defected to the side of the PRG, according to Vietnam News Agency.

Obviously, the success of this program depends on a humane policy towards these soldiers and officials. Large-scale executions, such as the U.S. claims have happened, would undo all of the work that has been done to urge Saigon officials to come over to the side of the PRG.

In addition to the supposed massacre, the State Department last week claimed that on April 29 & 30 the PLAF shelled a column of civilian refugees fleeing from Quang Tri city on Highway 1, and that as a result, 1000 to 2000 civilians were killed.

The evidence for this charge is so slim that the U.S. press sources began to hedge almost immediately. On August 10 Associated Press reporter Holger Jensen, who was an eyewitness to the events on April 29, filed a story that challenged the main State Department assertions.

First, Jensen pointed out that many—perhaps more than half—of the people fleeing Quang Tri on that day were Saigon soldiers in uniform. Secondly, it appears that the figure of one to two thousand is greatly overinflated. Jensen talked to an american adviser who submitted a report on the incident to the State Department; in his report the figure was one to two hundred.

Finally, it must be remembered that since April the Quang Tri area has been subjected to some of the heaviest bombardment and shelling by the U.S. in the history of the war. The overwhelming majority of civilian casualties have resulted from U.S. bombing and shelling. The U.S. press has reported several instances during the current offensive in which the U.S. has bombarded Saigon army positions.

MASSACRES OR PROPAGANDA?

These charges must be seen as part of a careful propaganda campaign on the part of the Nixon administration. First, it focuses attention away from the U.S. bombing of dikes in North Vietnam, an act for which Nixon is being increasingly condemned by world public opinion. Secondly, it is designed to back up Nixon's repeated assertion that a coalition government which includes the PRG would result in a bloodbath. Treaster underscored this theme, when he characterized the supposed massacre as a "small version of the kind of bloodbath that President Nixon had predicted would occur if the communists succeeded in taking over South Vietnam."

The PRG has denied the U.S. allegations, labeling them as outright lies. Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the PRG, stated on August 11: "We have very concrete targets, the military and military bases. We have to rely on the people to protect us and to nourish us....If we are merciful and humane to our enemies as prisoners, we can only have a correct policy toward our people."

WHOSE BLOODBATH?

There is a daily bloodbath going on in Vietnam — caused by U.S. and Saigon bombardment and shelling, and repressive measures against the civilian population. The following figures, compiled by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, and Project Air War, can give only a hint of the reality of the daily human tragedy taking place:

The Ongoing Civilian Toll (as of August, 1971)

| | S. Vietnam * | Laos** | Cambodia | Total |
|----------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Killed | 335,000 | 100,000 | *** | 450,000 |
| Wounded | 740,000 | 250,000 | *** | 1,000,000+ |
| Refugees | 5,695,300 | 1,000,000 | 1,600,000 | 8,295,300 |
| Totals | 6,770,300 | 1,350,000 | 1,600,000+ | 9,755,300+ |

Killed, Wounded, And Refugee
Under Johnson (1964–1968)
5,655,300

Killed, Wounded, and Refugee
Under Nixon (1969–August 1971)
4,100,000

Monthly Civilian Toll
Under Johnson (1964–1968)
95,000

Monthly Civilian Toll
Under Nixon (1969–August 1971)
130,000

* Kennedy Subcommittee on Refugees
** Project Air War

*** Tens of thousands

VIETNAM

WILL

WIN!

The heroic South Vietnamese armed forces and people wiped out 220,000 enemy troops in valiant battles in four months up to the end of July, liberated many important regions, and won splendid victories.

An all-round, large scale offensive was launched against the enemy by the People's Liberation Armed Forces in various battlefields from Quang Tri — Thua Thien to the Mekong Delta in this period. They killed or wounded 200,000 and captured 20,000 enemy troops.

They knocked out of action or trounced six infantry divisions, 30 regiments, 155 battalions, 10 armored regiments, 20 artillery battalions and many companies of the puppet main force.

They put out of action or disbanded 18 battalions, 35 multi-company units, 350 companies and 1,450 platoons and groups of "civil guard" and "militia."

They seized or destroyed 5,400 military vehicles including 1,800 tanks and armored cars, 1,200 artillery pieces and captured nearly 35,000 firearms of various kinds, including hundreds of thousands of tons of ammunition and a large quantity of military equipment.

They brought down or destroyed on the ground 1,300 aircraft, sank 310 war vessels and combat launches and blew up 265 fuel, ammo and arms depots and 200 bridges on important communications lines.

The liberation forces razed to the ground 57 base camps of from-battalion-to-division size units, and destroyed one military port and 8 airfields.

—From Peking Review, August 11, 1972.

U.S. BOMBING OF DIKES: AN ATTEMPT AT GENOCIDE

Since April, when Nixon intensified the air war, North Vietnam has repeatedly charged that its long and complex system of dikes, dams, and irrigation canals is being subjected to deliberate and systematic bombardment. In recent weeks mounting evidence by western journalists has corroborated the North Vietnamese charges. French journalist Jean Thoraval actually witnessed an attack in which U.S. planes bombed an already damaged dike which he was inspecting some 40 miles southeast of Hanoi.

A major breach has not yet occurred in the dikes but during August and September, when the water levels in the river approach their peak, North Vietnam will be faced with a potential catastrophe as a result of U.S. bombing.

Testimony presented at the Russell International War Crimes Tribunal in 1968 indicates what would happen if the dikes were destroyed:

--If main river dikes were breached at a time when the water level is high, a very large part of the 6,000 square mile Red River delta would be submerged in up to 6 feet of water. Ten million people live on the delta; four fifths of North Vietnam's rice crop is grown there. This estimate of damage is not mere speculation--twice in recent history, in 1925 and 1944, up to one fourth of the arable land was inundated when dikes broke.

--If the tide water control dikes on the sea shore were breached, a substantial part of the rice harvest would be destroyed. Moreover, the salt water would make the land impossible to farm for many more years.

--If the irrigation facilities were destroyed, the rice crop of the October dry season would be damaged.

--If the drainage facilities were destroyed, rice cropping would be impossible during the next rainy season, in May 1973.

NIXON DENIALS

Despite the growing body of evidence, however, the Nixon administration has insisted that it is "not targeting" dikes or irrigation works. "A few dikes may have been hit by stray bombs directed at military targets near by," a recently issued CIA report states, but "the damage has been minor and no major dike has been breached."

In a press conference on July 27, Nixon further stated that the U.S. is clearly not bombing dikes since if the U.S. wanted to bomb the dikes "we could take them out--the significant part of them out--in a week."

The response of the Nixon Administration to this growing world concern has been a propaganda campaign aimed at convincing the public that if there are floods later this year, it will not be due to U.S. bombing. While Nixon has on numerous occasions disregarded public opinion in carrying out his war escalations on this issue he seems to be quite sensitive.

It is not surprising that Nixon is unwilling to take responsibility for the bombing of dikes; it represents a war crime which is almost impossible to excuse to justify as being militarily necessary. As former Sec. of Defense McNamara said, when considering the destruction of North Vietnamese dikes in 1967: "there may be a limit beyond which many Americans and most of the world would not permit the United States to go."

To clause deliberate flooding clearly constitutes a war crime under various international agreements from the Hague Convention of 1907 to the Nuremburg Principles of 1945. As an attempt to starve an entire population by denying them food, it also constitutes a crime of genocide, or a "crime against humanity" as defined by the Principles of Nuremburg.

Of course, the U.S. has committed many actions in Indochina which are considered to be war crimes under the international law. But while war crimes such as bombing of civilians can be depicted as bombardment of military targets, it would be almost impossible to conceal the genocidal intent of destroying the dikes to cause flooding.

Moreover there are some kinds of war crimes which have become standard operating tactics of warfare, despite initial protest and public outcry, because some major power "got away" with using them. ONE example is the saturation bombing of cities, which clearly effects civilians. When the German Luftwaffe bombed the Spanish city of Guernica in 1936 and Coventry in

1940, there was an immense public outcry. But by the end of World War II, saturation bombings far exceeding the destructiveness at Guernica and Coventry were routinely being carried out by British and the U.S. against German, Italian and Japanese cities. Since then, saturation bombing has been carried out by the U.S. as a standard policy in Korea and Indochina, with tonnages far exceeding the peak in World War II.

No country, however, has taken public responsibility for destroying dikes and "gotten away" with it. Nazi Germany did make an attempt but even the Nazis were forced to desist in the face of world outrage.

In late 1944, the German High Commissioner for Holland, Seyss-Inquart, ordered the Dutch dikes to be opened up, flooding the land and forming a barrier against the advancing Anglo-American armies. Half a million acres were inundated with sea water, resulting in near starvation conditions for a large part of the Dutch civilian population.

World public outcry, immediate and widespread was spearheaded by the U.S. and Britain.

Eisenhower, as commander-in-chief of the allied armies, sent a very strongly worded message to Seyss-Inquart, telling him to "cease opening the dikes and to take immediate steps to assist in every possible way the distribution of food," adding that if he "fails in this respect to meet his clear obligations and his humanitarian duty, he and each responsible member of his command will be considered by me as violators of the

laws of war, who must face the certain consequences of their acts."

Confronted with these warnings, Seyss-Inquart did in fact stop the destruction of the dikes, and cooperated in the relief measures. The gravity of this war crime was underscored at the Nuremburg Tribunal, where Seyss-Inquart was one of only 23 Germans condemned to death.

If world public opinion were not a factor, then it is quite conceivable that the U.S. government would attack dikes in an outright way. In the last month of the Korean war, the U.S. Air Force carried out precisely this sort of attack against irrigation dams in North Korea, but the fact went unreported in the western press. On May 13, 1953, the Toksan dam was destroyed by U.S. fighter bombers, causing a flash flood in the valley below. Four other dams were attacked and according to an official U.S. Air Force study, more than 15 additional irrigation dams were targeted for possible attack.

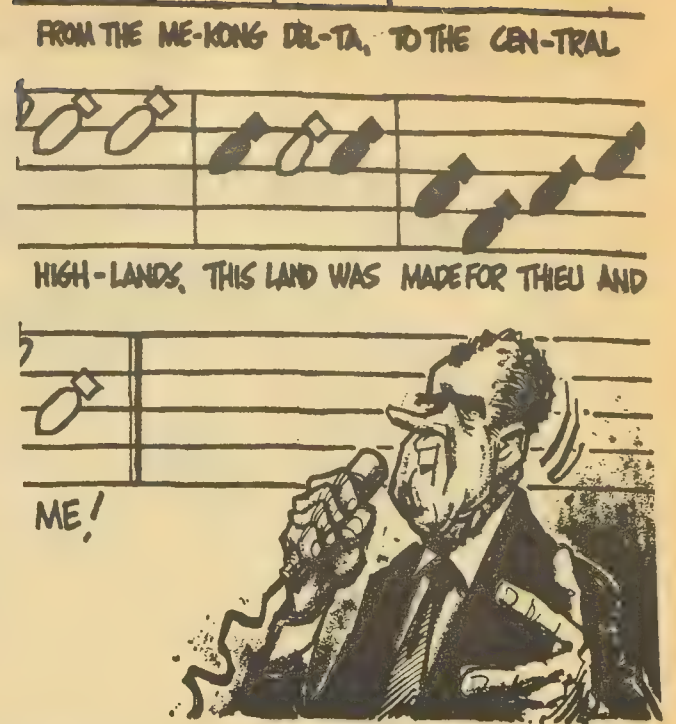
Today the situation is very different. No longer can the U.S. administration expect the complete cooperation of the European or even the American press in keeping secret U.S. military actions. While in 1953, the U.S. bombing of dams in Korean war was carried out in the name of the UN, today the Secretary General of the UN is publically criticizing the U.S. for bombing dikes in Vietnam.

The implications should be clear. this is an issue calling for the highest level of political action by all who are committed to preventing such a catastrophe from taking place. With sufficient public protest, Nixon may well be forced to desist, as even the Nazis were when confronted by a similar situation in Holland. Public opinion is steadily mounting against Nixon in this case. He is desperately trying to convince the public that if the dikes do break in the fall, it will not be the fault of the U.S. To stop him, it is necessary to counter this propaganda.

In the words of Dr. Lacoste, "It is necessary as of now to proclaim everywhere that if the dikes break this summer in the North, the responsibility of this genocide rests on President Nixon, just as if he had given the order for an atomic bombardment."

WAR BULLETIN

The articles on these two pages (with the exception of one short item from Peking Review) are reprinted from the WAR BULLETIN--a bi-weekly four page newspaper giving the real facts about what's going on with the war in Indochina. For a subscription, send \$5 to War Bulletin, Box 4400, Berkeley, Calif. 94704. The WAR BULLETIN is designed to be passed out in large quantities--order a thousand for \$13 plus shipping.



'FREEDOM OF THE PRESS' ... SAIGON STYLE

Stringent new press relations, issued by President Thieu on August 5, have been widely denounced--even by pro-government politicians and newspaper editors--in South Vietnam. Thieu's decree requires every daily paper to deposit in the government treasury within 30 days the amount of 20 million piasters, or about \$47,000. The deposit is demanded allegedly as a guarantee to cover possible future fines and court charges arising from the government's already strict press code on "national security matters." Many Saigon papers are shoestrapping operations and are expected to go out of business simply because they cannot raise the required amount for the deposit.

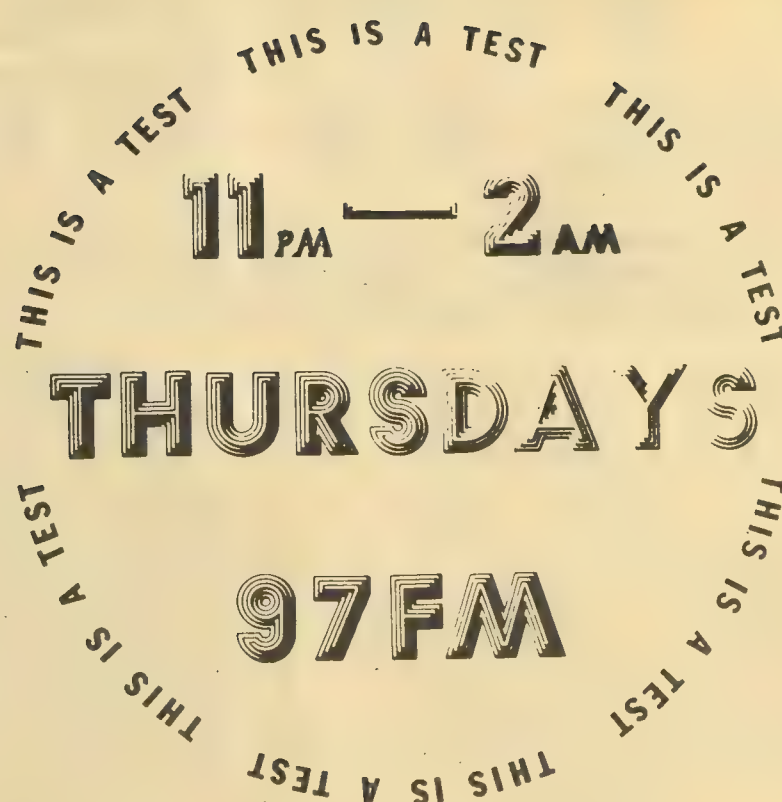
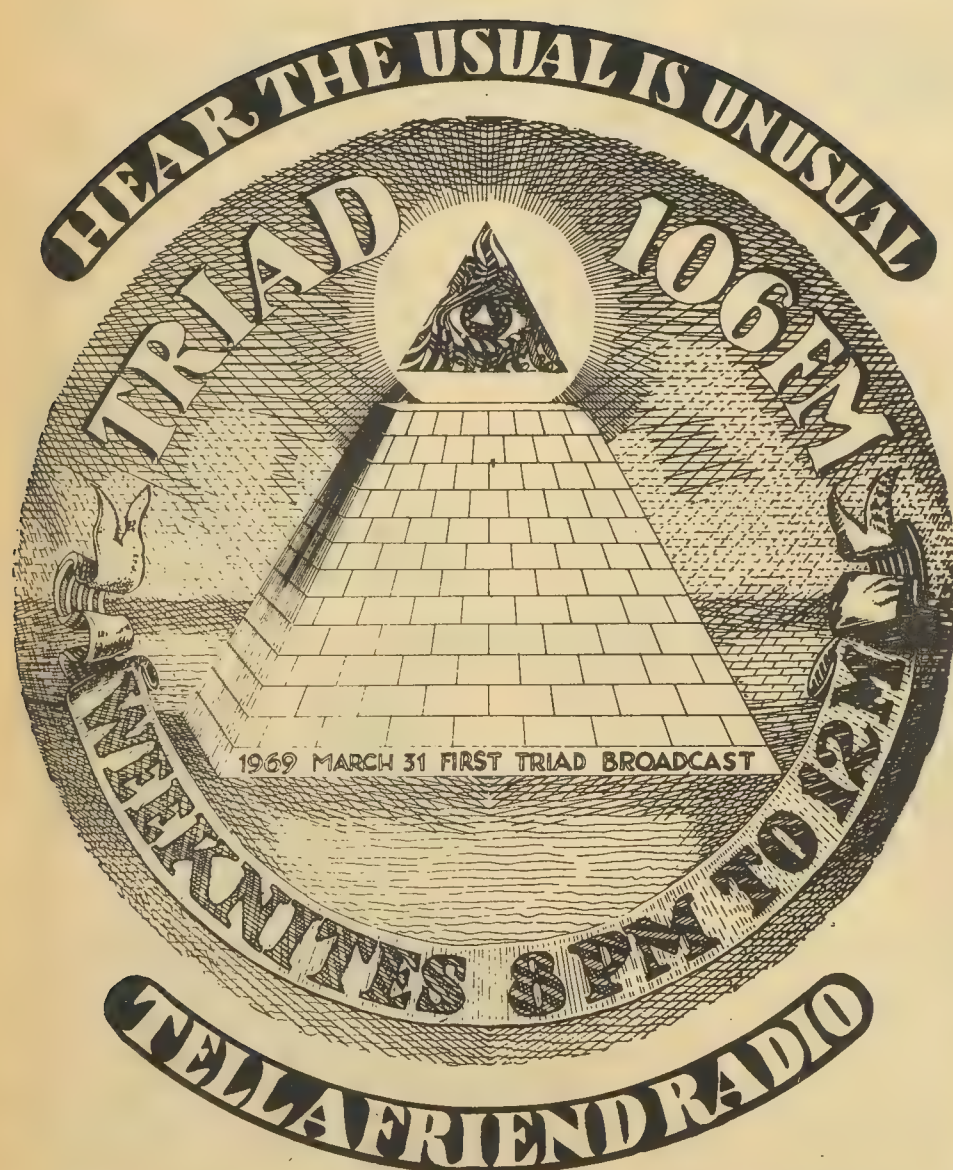
The decree also states that the second time the daily issue of a newspaper is confiscated by the government for carrying articles "detrimental to the national security and public order" the Interior Ministry can shut down the paper and bring the owners before a military court where they will be tried without right of appeal. This is especially serious since the confiscation of newspapers is very common--more than 300 issues were confiscated in July alone. Almost all of Saigon's 46 daily papers are at least occasionally critical of the government, despite censorship, and at least 5 consistently oppose the Thieu regime.

Individual reporters and editors have also faced harsh repression in past months. In July alone, 7 newsmen and editors were sentenced to jail and 32 were fined a total of more than \$25,000 for articles deemed a "threat to national security and public order." In practice, any criticism of the Thieu regime or unfavorable reports from the battlefield have been grounds for confiscation.

The Saigon paper Lap Troung (Stand) had its July 20 issue seized for publishing an 18 year old photo of the victorious Vietnamese soldiers at Dien Bien Phu planting their flag atop the French headquarters in 1954 and a photo of a factory near Hanoi bombed by the U.S. The editor of another Saigon Paper Song Than (Tidal Wave) was sentenced to 15 days suspended sentence & fined 50,000 piasters for running a series of articles denouncing a Saigon official for embezzling public funds and raping a 12 year old girl.

Aimed at stifling criticism of the regime, Thieu's new decree already has given rise to widespread opposition from the publishing community. On August 7, the Newspaper Owner's Association called for the immediate abolition of the statute and urged the opening of a parliamentary debate on the new law. Senator Ton Tha Dinh, who owns the pro-government newspaper Public Opinion has called the decree unconstitutional and most of the editors of the Saigon papers agreed that Thieu's new decree is intended to muzzle the press. The National Press Council of South Vietnam and the South Vietnam Association of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists have also demanded that the new law be rescinded.

The Thieu government has insisted that "basic principles of freedom of speech, press and publication are all respected," in the decree and that it contains no "censorship". But Vietnamese newsmen and many foreign diplomats here, Sydney Schanberg of the New York Times writes, "felt that rigid censorship was implicit in the decree and that it reflected the Thieu administration's insecurity."



KOREA: ROAD TO PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of the Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea."

—Kim Il Sung



Introduction: Why is the question of reunification of Korea significant for us to understand today? A brief historical accounting of the circumstances preceding the partitioning of the country in 1945 and description of the economic & political development of North and South Korea since that time.

Contents: Chronology of key proposals and statements concerning reunification including the eight point reunification proposal of the DPRK, the Manifesto of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, excerpts from Kim Il Sung's 1972 New Years address, chronology of the consistent efforts of the Korean people desiring reunification & others.

To order: single copy \$1.00; 3 or more 60c each & 10 % mailing cost.

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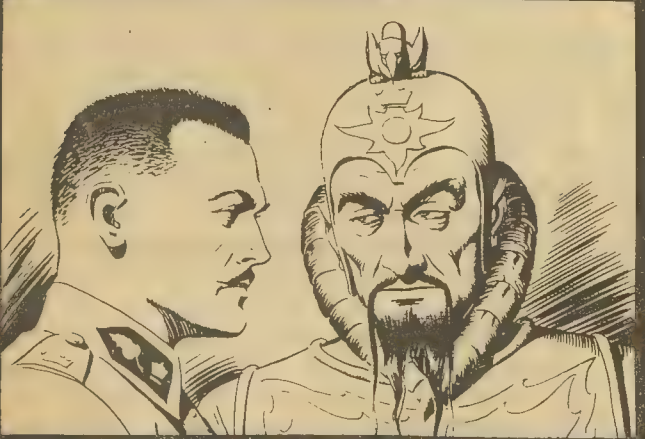
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Media Freaks for Peace

Writers, artists, photographers, cinematographer, etc. — help us use media to communicate with Honeywell execs and employees, as well as the general public, on that company's production of anti-personnel weapons. Also publicize Peace Council events. Call Moe at 955-2314; Ron or Bill at 922-8234 (Clergy and Laymen Concerned, 542 S. Dearborn.) Also call to arrange a showing of a slide film about what the government is deliberately doing to the Vietnamese people with the genocidal anti-personnel weapons Honeywell makes. We are trying to picket camera stores that sell Honeywell's Pentax cameras (we've gotten one store to drop them.) Call if you want to help.



Festival at Wooded Island

The wresting of the Wooded Island, its attendant meadows and lagoons from the sandy flats along Lake Michigan could make an epic in itself. Although park development had begun in 1869 with the engagement of the firm of Olmstead, Vaux and Company to develop plans and specifications, only about 84 acres of the 544 were usable when the Jackson Park site was chosen for the great Columbian Exposition in 1890. At that it was the most popular park on the south side already.

When the South Park Commissioners offered Jackson Park as the fair site, they knew that nothing would get the land developed quite as rapidly. Director of Construction Daniel Burnham chose Frederick Law Olmstead as landscape architect and in the summer of 1891 work was underway to ready the grounds and buildings for the opening of the exposition two years from then.

It was a fearful race against time, men digging at the frozen earth in winter, sinking to the hips in quicksand in the summer. More than 7,000 workers drove themselves on with the task regardless of the weather. In 1891 alone more than 700 accidents were recorded, 18 of them fatal.

But the lagoons were dredged out, the wooded island thrown up out of the wastes, and planted with imports scrounged from more favorable climates and persuaded to flourish on the manmade island.

On May 1, 1893, the Fair opened, with "Little Egypt" dancing on the Plaisance, the MacMonnies Fountain splashing among its maidens, wandering musicians among the trees, and the Wooded Island, its Japanese Pavilion and garden surrounded by water lilies, and 50,000 roses filling the air with their fragrance. October 9, 1893, was Chicago Day at the fair and the beginning of the end; When the Fair closed most of the white buildings vanished with it, but the Fine Arts Building, now the Museum of Science and Industry, and the Wooded Island remained.

From 1895 on, the development of the park

continued with the dredging of the yacht basin, the completion of the golf course, the creation of the tennis courts. The wooded island remained unchanged.

Essentially the Wooded Island is still unchanged today. The Japanese Pavilion was destroyed in a surge of hostility during the Second World War, but some of its stepping stones are still there, and the water lilies continue to flourish. For some reason the Rose Garden was eventually fenced off and locked, being opened to the public only occasionally. In the end, some eight or ten years ago, it was plowed under and turned into a meadow. Its lagoon perimeters grow wild and its meadow interior is shaded with old trees. The people who frequent the island now are families, fisherfolk, bird-watchers, and those whose need for respite from city pressures is greater than their fear of muggers. For that has become a paramount deterrent from the use of Jackson Park as a whole and of Wooded Island in particular because of its feeling of isolation.

On Sunday, October 1, the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference will sponsor a festival on the Wooded Island which will introduce the community to the special atmosphere of the island and perhaps make it once more a focus of quiet recreation as it was designed to be. The Festival will be in some ways reminiscent of the Columbian Exposition. There will be music and dance of a variety consonant with the Island's personality. There will be hayrides and nature walks. No fifty thousand roses will bloom, but perhaps the spirit of Wooded Island will begin to bloom a little. Our community needs a place like Wooded Island, but if we are to keep this treasure, the Wooded Island equally needs the community.

Volunteers are needed to help work on the various Fall Festival activities which are being planned. If you would like to volunteer your time and services to one of the Festival committees, call the Conference office at 288-8343.

New American Movement Convention

The New American Movement (NAM) held its founding convention late in June in Minneapolis. NAM is a multi-racial organization of men and women, committed to building a mass democratic socialist movement in this country.

The groundwork for this founding convention was laid about a year ago by some west coast organizers. They were frustrated with one-shot events like Mayday 1971 and felt the need for a new national organization.

Over Thanksgiving weekend 1971 NAM held a program conference in Davenport, Iowa. Three national programs were chosen to build NAM before the founding convention — economic, anti-imperialist, and anti-corporate organizing.

In Minneapolis 300 delegates representing about 40 chapters and 1000 NAM members adopted a constitution and political statement. The delegates who attended the founding convention were very excited about NAM's future and its growth in the past year.

Women, who constituted approximately 50% of the delegates, were especially excited by the convention. Sexual politics were an integral part of the entire proceedings. NAM strives to integrate feminism with traditional Marxism. Women play an essential role in capitalist society engaging in productive activity within as well as outside the home. According to their role as housewives, women are responsible for reproduction and maintenance of the labor force. NAM therefore sees as legitimate socialist activity organizing women both in the home and at the conventional workplace.

A national task force was organized at the conference to combat racism. The task force also hopes to increase participation in NAM by third world people. At the present time NAM is composed largely of white college educated workers. They realize though that to become a mass socialist organization NAM will have to involve all strata of the working class.

NAM has a broad view of who the working class is — "all those who have to sell their labor power in order to live or who are forced to work without pay in the home." NAM does not focus its organizing activities on any one sector of the working class to the neglect of others. NAM is involved in many types of struggles both in the community and at the workplace.

Much of the political discussion at the convention was conducted in small mixed groups organized at registration. These small groups cut down on the time necessary for long, confusing plenary sessions. The small groups increased individual participation in the final drafting of the constitution and the political statement.

NAM decided not to support either of the two capitalist parties in the November election. NAM's goal of democratic socialism can best be forwarded by working outside the electoral process at the present time.

For more information about the New American Movement, call 761-9297 or write NAM, 1822 W. Estes, Chicago Illinois 60626.

By NAM

Anarchist Black Cross

The Chicago Anarchist Black Cross is a mutual aid project formed to aid political prisoners with direct aid and communications around the world.

We are presently assisting Spanish prisoners (Victims of Franco's fascist regime) who must buy food from their own funds while imprisoned. Their families are ostracized as a result of their political affiliation and many of these people are denied employment in Spain's depressed economy. Direct aid — money, clothes, canned food, medicine (aspirin and vitamins) — are vitally needed by prisoners and their families. Women's and children's clothing is sent directly to prisoners families. Contributions of money and other items are being collected for distribution at the IWW, 2440 N. Lincoln Ave.

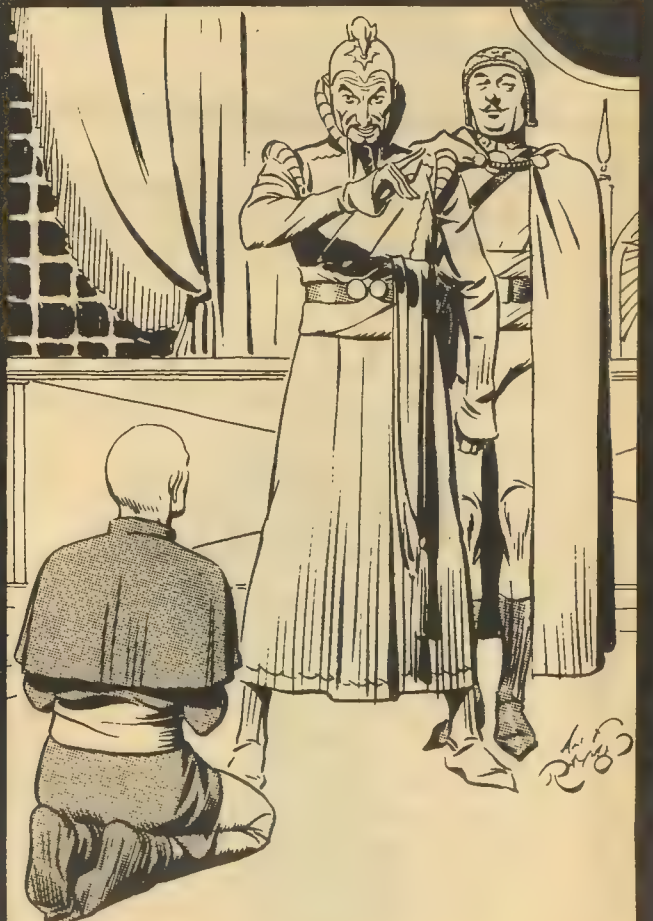
Chicago Anarchist Black Cross has published a bulletin on its history and purpose; subscriptions are \$3.00. Speakers are available. Call 312-549-5045.



Revolution in Art

Toward Revolutionary Art (TRA) is a new magazine. American imperialist culture is in its death throes. Artists can no longer be silent about the obvious decadence surrounding us. It is time for people in the arts to actively disavow their association with the madness, and align their energies and art not with the old but with the struggling new beginning to emerge out of the stench of decaying Amerika. The latest issue of TRA (number 2) features articles and letters by Chicago artist John Weber on the wall mural movement in Chicago.

For a subscription to TRA, send \$3 or 75 cents for a single copy to TRA, P.O. Box 40909, San Francisco, California, 94140.



WHY WE'RE LEAVING.....

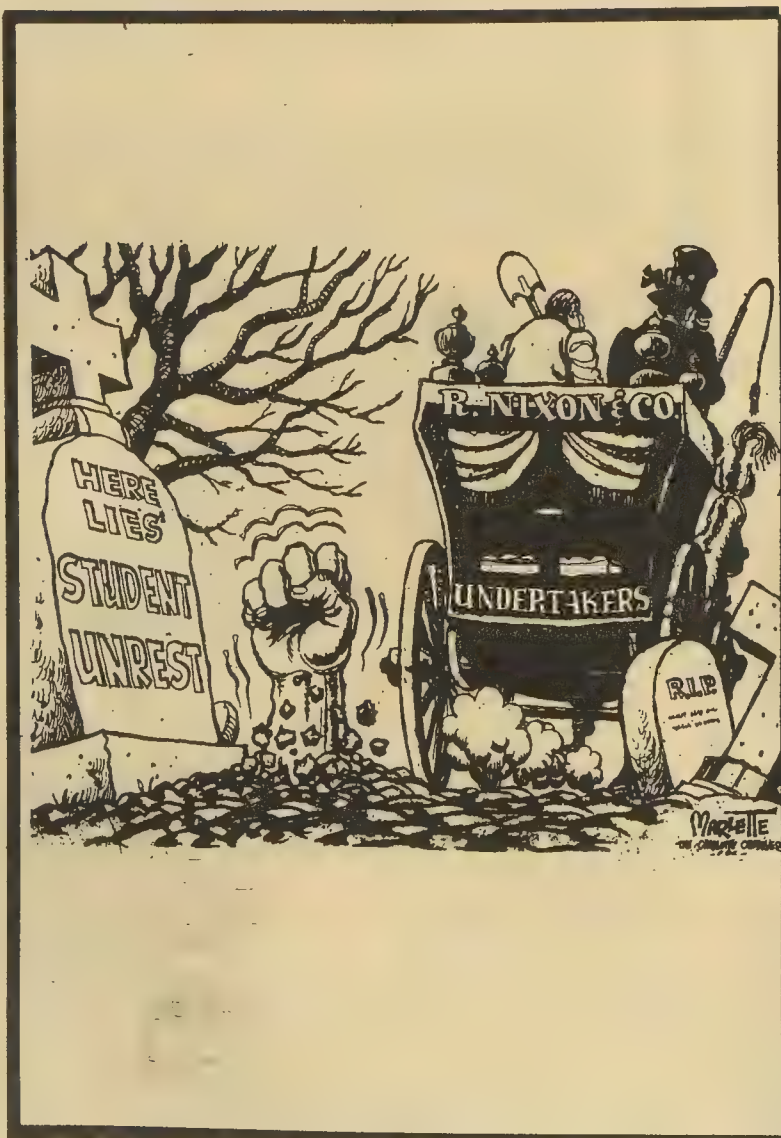
Earlier this summer, the Seed staff announced that it was taking a vacation to reexamine the direction of the paper. For two of us (Steve & Bernie) what that reexamination of our work has led to is a decision to leave the Seed and go to other work. To explain why, let us briefly layout the history of the Seed.

The Seed was begun in April of 1967 as a manifestation of the cultural rebellion and personal alienation of young people in Chicago. It was part of a trend—newspapers like it were springing up all over, preaching individualistic personal rebellion, "youth culture" and the building of "alternative institutions"—in essence telling people that the answer to the oppressive society we live in was to "drop out." The motivation for this had good aspects—people being fed up with bad schools, crummy jobs and housing, the war in Vietnam and racism; as well as culture produced by and for the well-to-do. But the answer to these and other problems wasn't to try to escape from them—in fact, it proved impossible—because politics wasn't about some far-off thing—it was about the draft notice that arrived, the rent that came due, the unwanted pregnancy, brutal cops, the unfindable job—and these problems pursued the young "drop-outs" wherever they tried to run and hide. If a few could drop out for a while, the reality was this: could black people "drop out" and not "have to deal" with racism? Could the Vietnamese "drop out" and "not have to hassle" with the dropping bombs? Could factory workers "drop out" and "not be bummed out" by being treated like slaves at work? Could a welfare mother with 4 kids drop out and "transcendentially mediate" on how she would feed her kids? The answer is plain to see—the answer is no—most people have to fight hard to survive and build a decent life for themselves—from the battle against urban renewal in Woodlawn & Lincoln Park, to the fight around low-paying day labor agencies in Uptown, from the inmates of Attica and Cook County to the GI's in the military, to the people of colonized Puerto Rico—the only answer was political struggle.

People grew to understand that when Fred Hampton was murdered, it would take much more than "good vibes" to stop it from happening again. The war in Vietnam became the war in Indochina—and Thailand. And the repressive apparatus of the state exposed itself more and more in response to the people's movements. With all this (and much more) going on, the Seed and papers like it had two choices—to degenerate into pure "entertainment" sheets—providing "bread and circuses" to quiet people's anger—telling about and promoting the latest fashions and music or to become more political—to attempt to understand the economic and social reality of the system that sent napalm, bombs and half a million troops to Indochina. Increasingly, there was a battle between these two lines on the Seed staff, with the general trend being towards anti-imperialist politics. While the very first issue of the Seed had a nude woman on the front cover to sell more papers, increasingly the Seed staff and movement in general became more aware and conscious of the oppression of women and the need to fight male supremacist attitudes and practices. The Seed moved from being anti-war to being anti-imperialist—linking up the role of the U.S. in Indochina to what it does in Latin America, Africa, Europe and the Middle East. And increasingly, the paper also developed a class line—that the U.S. is a class society, run by

and for the rich—and a understanding that the basis for the whole system was the exploitation of working people at the point of production.

This was the general trend on other similar newspapers—yet in the last year the following "underground" newspapers have folded: Kaleidoscope in Wisconsin, the Tribe in Berkely, Good Times in San Francisco, EVO in New York, Space City in Texas, and Quicksilver Times in Washington, D.C. Why was that? Falling circulation, loss of advertising revenue (big companies understandably advertise less in overtly political papers) and LACK OF DIRECTION was the fundamental reason. Because the question is—no matter how good the articles in the papers were—WHO were the papers for? Who did they speak to? Who were they trying to organize? Because if we've learned anything it's that it's not enough to try to understand the world—we have to try and change it.



Papers like the Seed have a very diffuse audience of people doing many different things—so it effectively was able to organize nobody, even though it was valuable in raising awareness and ideas. It continues to perform a valuable service in publicizing activities, putting people in touch with existing groups and needed services (health care, abortion, hot lines, legal aid, etc.), and giving a different side of the news. But it limits its audience by its format—which remained essentially the same as in the earlier "youth culture" personal rebellion days, even though the content of the paper changed.

People worked on the paper—tied down to the office—rather than getting out, talking to and organizing people—working off of the paper. So that's what we've concluded we have to do—abandon the Seed as a form in order to advance the awareness the paper has developed to a higher level—organizing a specific sector of the people.

We didn't help put out the Seed simply so there would be a paper—we wanted to have a paper in order to help build a movement against imperialism. How has that movement been developing—what areas of struggle exist and what stage are they at?

*There is a mass awareness of the fight against U.S. imperialist domination of other countries—the Indochinese people have delivered a body blow to the U.S. both militarily and politically. People in numerous other countries—ranging from Iran and South Africa, Brazil to Korea, Palestine to Puerto Rico, and Chile to Guinea-Bissau are fighting for their national liberation—for the people of those countries to control their own natural resources and labor, develop their own count-

ries and choose their own political, economic and social system. Revolution is the main trend in the world today. It is our obligation and duty to support these freedom fighters in every way possible—because their enemy is ours and their cause is just.

*Black and Mexican-American people inside the U.S. are waging a fight for their own national liberation and for an end to the superexploitation and racist discrimination imposed on their people. Other oppressed minorities, including Asian-Americans, Native Americans (Indians), Puerto Ricans, and many other groups are fighting battles against the miserable condition in which they are forced to live and work. And increasingly, these people are in forefront of all progressive movements. This struggle is key to changing things in the U.S. as a whole.

*There is an increasingly evident fight in this country against fascism—to defend people's hard won democratic rights. As contradictions intensify, the rulers increasingly resort to the use of police force, spying, intimidation and murder to maintain their rule and suppress the people's movements.

*Women are increasingly rising up against the oppression and exploitation they face—on the job, in the home, in the schools and on the street—stronger than ever before in human existence. They are demanding an end to their use and abuse as sexual objects and simple objects of pleasure for men. They are demanding to be treated as what they are—full human beings. Women are the oppressed majority—half of humanity—their rebellion is a tremendously strong action against this system. And increasingly coming to the forefront of the women's movement are the demands of working women for equal pay for equal work, for job opportunity in all fields, for childcare facilities, and other material needs.

*Working people increasingly have to fight very hard to defend their standard of living against the attack that the big corporations and government are making against them—raising prices, freezing wages, speeding up production and trying to outlaw the right to strike.

For us to be able to look at the Seed—what it could and couldn't do—it was necessary for us to look at the situation in this country honestly and understand where things stood in the fight against imperialism. In some ways this was a very difficult and painful process. It meant we had to look at things the way they really were—not as we wished they were, or feared they might have become.

As we were doing this, we began to understand how we tended to look at things in the past. Over the past few years we found that we were looking at things one-sidedly. Sometimes we talked as if we were on the verge of overthrowing the government. When we went to Washington for Mayday, for example, we went under the slogan that if "the government doesn't stop the war, then we were going to stop the government." We knew that we really weren't going to stop the govern-

ment, but we had difficulty in presenting the real situation to people; and what needed to be done because of that situation. Instead, we would throw reality out the window, pretend that problems didn't exist, and overestimate our strengths.

Other times, when we experienced a failure, we tended to think that everything was lost. That there was no mass movement attacking imperialism; that people weren't interested in supporting the liberation struggles of people around the world; that working people in this country, the people who could stop imperialism, were not fighting and would never fight, against the system that oppresses them.

We tended to view things these two ways, often switching from one to the other in the course of a week. It was necessary for us to understand the reality of our situation; and more importantly, how that situation was developing. But this was difficult to do working on the Seed. Because the Seed wasn't doing any ongoing work with people, it was hard to see how people were developing in an ongoing way.

But in the past year, many things were developing. Things were happening all around us.

Many things have changed in the last few years. The mass movement is not as strong as it was a few years ago. Things are more diffuse, spread out. Anti-imperialist groups and organizations find it difficult to work together in a unified way. Most of us don't have much practice working in a disciplined way; not wanting to pass out leaflets on a rainy day; put-





AND WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO

ting things off until next week, and so forth.

These problems, which have existed over the past few years, still exist today. But what is really important isn't so much what things seem to be prevalent now, but what things are growing and becoming stronger. Yes, the mass movement, in terms of the people who are visibly demonstrating against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, is weaker. But today more people are against the war and further, understand the war and its relationship to monopoly capitalism than ever before. A few years ago it used to *seem* like most working people hated people who demonstrated against the war. Now, most work- n against the war. Now, it's clear that most working people understand the war and its meaning here better than most of us.

Right before the mining of the ports this past spring, we were involved in an action, with about 30 other people, at the Brunswick building, downtown. The Brunswick Corporation makes many of the weapons and delivery systems used against the Vietnamese. We raided the offices of Brunswick, passed out leaflets and talked to the people who worked in the office. We got into some good conversations with some of the clerical people there and then left. As the 30 of us left the building, outside there were elevator construction workers who were on strike and picketing the building. Seeing about 30 of us come outside at one time, they wanted to know what was going on. After telling them, one of them looked at us and said that what we did was fine, but that we should realize that the people who run Brunswick don't respond to talking, but would only respond to force. Then he looked across the street toward the Civic Center. "You see that flag flying over there," he said, "We should pull it down and run up this strike banner."

The reason we bring this incident up is because things like this have been happening to us and other people many times over the last year or two. But until recently we never bothered to put all these incidents together to realize that all segments of working people are more against the war and have a greater understanding of the war and the economy than we realized. We kept seeing all these incidents as just isolated events.

The trend toward people seeking out disciplined and serious groups and organizations is rising day by day. The reason for this is that people have learned

over the past couple of years that they have been relying too much on everything getting pulled together by itself, rather than people taking the initiative and responsibility to pull things together.

While it is still difficult for groups to work together, more and more groups are recognizing the necessity of it. Now, through the United Front Against Imperialism, a local coalition of left groups, groups are attempting to do just that. It hasn't been easy, and there are still many problems, but because people understand the necessity for it, they are willing to try to overcome these problems.

All these things, people building a movement in a disciplined way, working people becoming involved in and leading the fight, and groups working together against imperialism, are not very strong right now. But what is important is that these ten-

dencies are developing and growing each day; and that the work we do among the people we work with should reflect these growing trends.

The necessity to have working people lead the fight against imperialism is growing more and more in people's minds. The fight against imperialism is a class fight and in a class fight the working class must lead it.

But the working class can't do it alone—it needs allies, from all sections of the population. The student movement, which became a mass phenomena beginning around 1965 (at least among white students—the black student movement in the south was instrumental in the early civil rights and black liberation movement) played a leading role in raising issues around the war, racism and black liberation and freedom for women among all sections of the population—including working class people. The student movement was a continuing source of members for radical organizations. And the student movement in and of itself was a powerful force against imperialism, chasing Dow & military recruiters off campuses, fighting ROTC and university expansion into surrounding communities, forming the core of the newly emerging women's movement, constituting the bulk of the people attending mass anti-war marches that were (and are) essential in helping the Indochinese people defeat U.S. aggression, successfully boycotting scab grapes, and many more things too numerous to mention.

But then the student movement essentially fell apart. There were mixed aspects to what happened—many students, especially after 450 campuses went on strike after the invasion of Cambodia and the killings at Kent & Jackson State (and the war still didn't end), saw the limitations of what a student movement could accomplish and moved off campuses to do community work, factory and other working-class work, set up free health clinics, legal offices, etc. This was great! It was needed. But that left the on-campus movement in the lurch, without experienced radical leadership. Sectarianism, drugs, "anarchism" which denied the need for strong organization and leadership (letting the school administration outorganize us by default), male chauvinist and white-chauvinist attitudes all took their toll.

We think that it's important that the student movement be reorganized and revitalized—and that it's too important to be left to chance.

The student movement has, in the past, been the main force in the anti-imperialist fight. Around the world, in every revolution that has occurred, or in places where people are fighting for their freedom today, like Vietnam and Iran, students have played and are playing an important and progressive role. In this country, the student movement can & will play such a role again.

But the student movement will have to recognize what it can and can't do. Before those of us who were students thought that we could transform society all by ourselves. When we were proven wrong, we then thought that there was nothing at all that students could do; so we gave up on students.

Students are among the first to move against imperialism. Students can and must be part of the

building of a mass movement against imperialism that will include all segments of society that are against it. The most important thing that will dictate whether or not the student movement will help unite people will be the direction that the student movement takes. If students understand the necessity for the leadership of working people, if they reach out to working people in a conscious and sincere way, the student movement will grow, and with it, the mass movement for the transformation of society.

We believe that students can and will understand these things. We think that people on campuses throughout the country are asking themselves the same questions and coming up with the same conclusions as we are.

So this fall, we'll be putting out a paper aimed at students with the goal of helping build on campus struggles and organizations.

Working through newspapers doesn't necessarily have to isolate us from people. It's the method by which a newspaper is put out that dictates in what way people will relate to it. We see a newspaper as a good way to pull together people from all campuses throughout the area into a viable force for fighting, alongside other people, against imperialism. It isn't so much the newspaper itself that will build such a force, but the way the newspaper is used by people on campuses. We've learned, through experience, that a newspaper is not an end in itself, but one of many tools to be used in doing the things that need to be done.

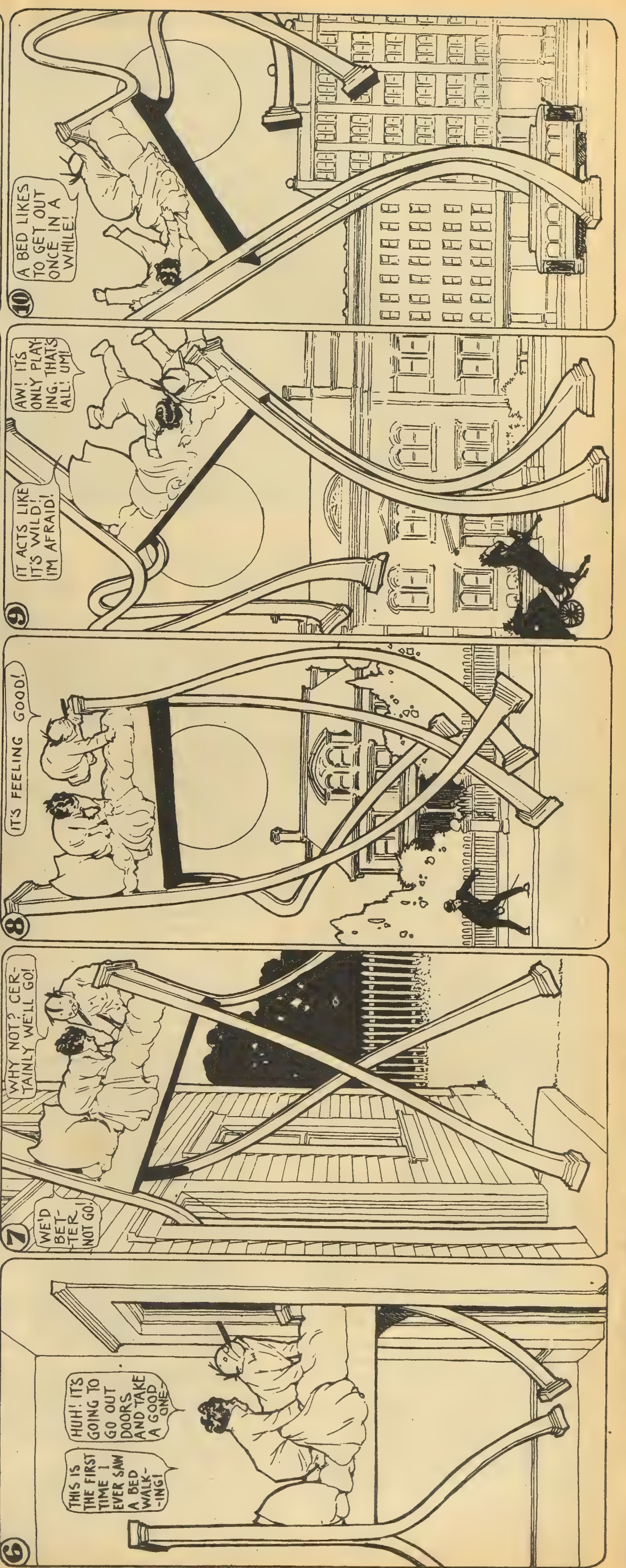
We can no longer see ourselves only as writers or reporters, although we will continue to write about the struggles of people. But, more than that, we see ourselves actively participating in building the student movement. In understanding just who & where our audience is, we can bring the issues that the paper raises directly to our audience.

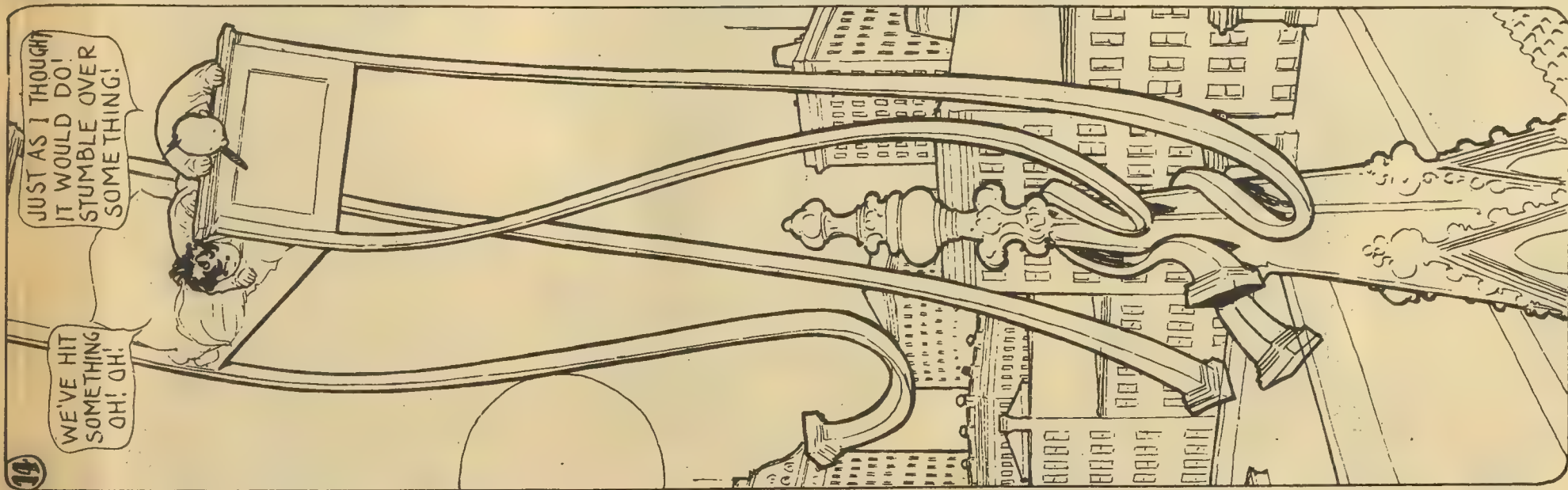
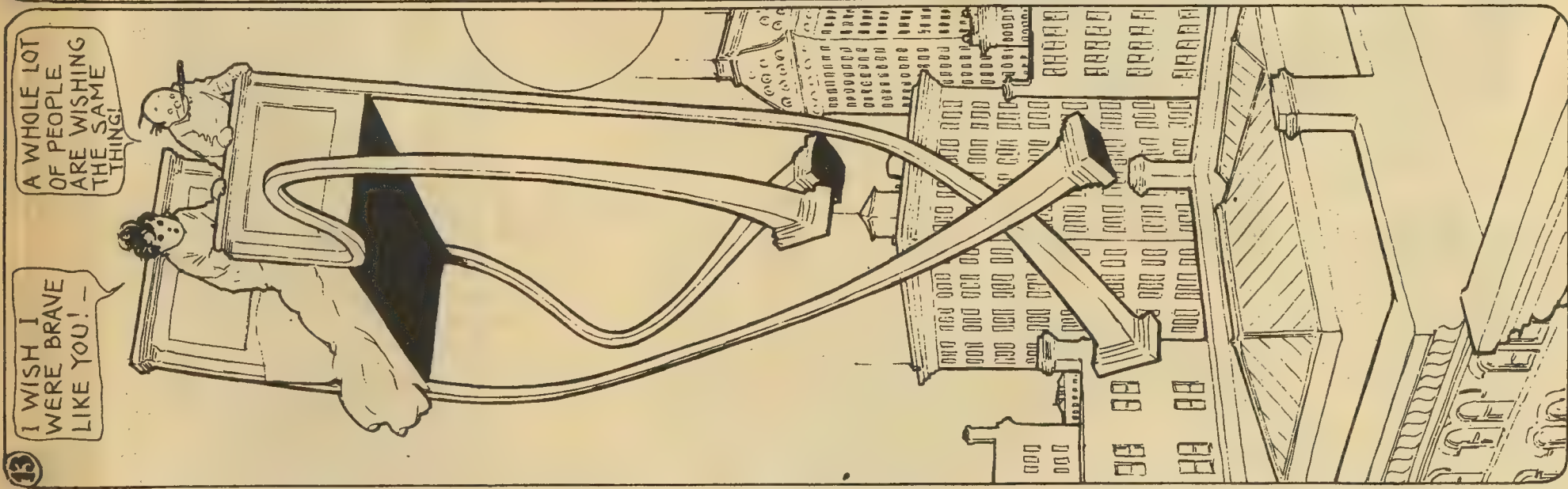
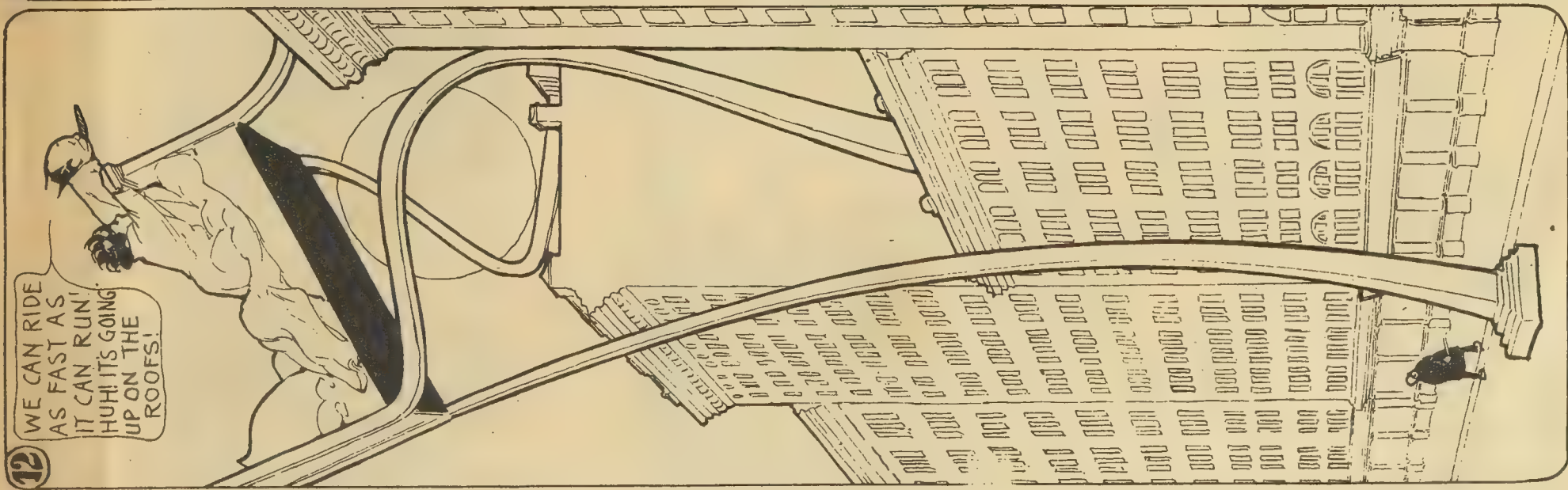
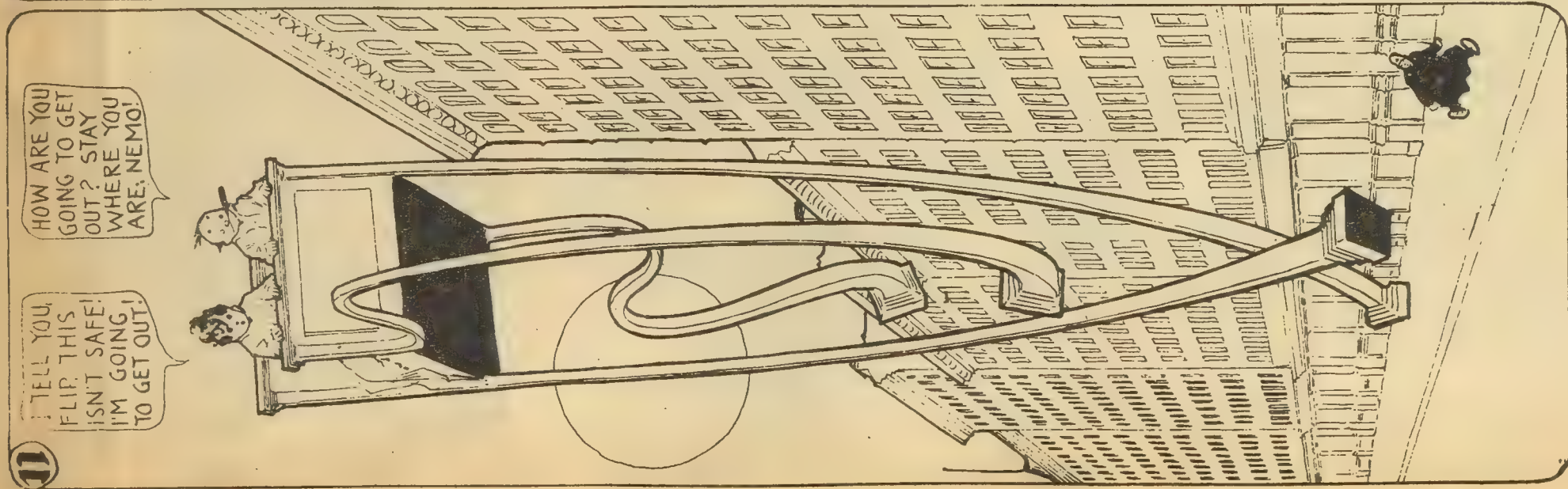
The content of the paper will reflect more than only the things that are going on around campuses. It will reflect the struggles being waged throughout the country and the world. From the national liberation struggles being waged by people throughout the world to the fight by women against the oppression that they face. Articles talking about the fight of working people to survive while the wage freeze attempts to take away what little they have. We believe that students are interested in these things and they want to move around these things.

To begin to do this work, we want to get in touch with anyone interested in working with us—individuals going to school in the area, already existing campus organizations, people interested in working on the newspaper. Please get in touch with us soon—school will start in just a few weeks.

We also need to gather resources to facilitate our work—and the most pressing need is for money: anything that people can donate can be used—small or large. And we also need all kinds of art supplies, office supplies, information about people's struggles and contact with organizations doing other kinds of political work.

Send donations, materials or just write to us to get in touch. Write to: Campus Project, 815 W. Wrightwood, Chicago, Ill. 60614 or phone 528-5870 between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m.





COKE:



*"I'd like to teach the world to sing in perfect harmony,
I'd like to buy the world a coke,
And keep it company.
It's the real thing, Coke is,
It's the way it should be,
What the world wants to see,
It's the real thing."*

For the Coca-Cola company, Coke is the real thing — \$1,730,000,000 worth in 1971. And they probably hope you — or someone like you — will buy the world a coke and push up the 1972 profits even more.

We've all grown up with Coca-Cola — it's script trademark was probably one of the first things we could identify when we learned to read — and "Coke" has almost become a generic term for soda pop. As their jingle points out, Coca-Cola has long ago raised its sights from the USA and is showing remarkable success in getting coke and its other products marketed in other parts of the world.

One billion, seven hundred and thirty million dollars is a lot of bread for what amounts to a solution of sugar, acid and caffeine — even though it may be billed as the "real thing", a harbinger of world peace and a giver of "lifts" in a world of "downs."

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by an Atlanta druggist as a headache/hangover remedy. Six years later, Asa Candler, another Georgian and brother of a prominent Methodist bishop, bought the formula, organized the Coca-Cola Company, and began peddling the drink to soda fountains as a "healthful" liftgiver, "delicious and refreshing." Pioneering new sales gimmicks and pumping a large part of his earnings into advertising to create the desire for his "dope", Candler spread the drink's fame to become the "best advertised product in America" by 1909.

Coca-Cola contains phosphoric acid which can decalcify teeth in short order. But the dental problems wouldn't be eliminated by removing the extra acid from soft drinks either. The heavy sugar concentration threatens teeth too. "All sweetened beverages, and cola drinks more than others, substantially decay teeth, cause dental plaque and eat away the tooth enamel," says the American Dental Association.

The picture gets even bleaker when you consider who the largest consumers of soda are — children.

Sodas contribute nothing but empty calories to the diet. There are no vitamins, minerals, or proteins in soda. Sodas don't just lack nutritional value, they have negative value: they leave you with less than you had to start with.

When you drink a soda, say just before lunch on a hot summer day, it boosts your blood sugar, which in turn suggests to you that you're not really too hungry. So you skimp on lunch and forego most

of the nutrients vital to you. Shortly after lunch, your blood sugar drops again, and now you're hungry. But instead of whipping up something truly nourishing, you down another soda.

Coke also contains a third as much caffeine as an equivalent amount of coffee. Caffeine is a powerful central nervous system stimulant, causing insomnia, restlessness and excitement. It also has an effect on circulation, dilating the coronary, pulmonary and general systemic blood vessels and increasing the heart rate. "Caffeine induces chromosomal breakage in the fruit fly, higher plants and a variety of microorganisms," says the Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, an authoritative standard reference work. "It has similar effects in humans," it says, adding that ten grams of caffeine can be fatal and only one gram can cause "untoward reactions."

Despite protest that children consume large amounts of caffeine via coke without their parents knowing it, Coca-Cola mobilized its lobbying forces in Washington to pass what has been called "the Coca-Cola Amendment" to the Food and Drug Act. It makes caffeine a mandatory ingredient of all "cola" and "pepper-type" drinks, but leaves labeling optional.

Since 1968, Coke has experimented with marketing "protein beverages" as what it calls its contribution to world problems. However, its first attempt to sell a chocolate flavored drink in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, failed. It's now pushing a new drink called Samson, in Surinam (an "autonomous territorial unit" of the Netherlands in Latin America); the drink has less than half the amount of protein per 10 ounce bottle as a cup of milk.

Yet Coke expects to expand its international markets and profits by developing a "variety of good-tasting nutritional beverages which would be compatible with different consumer food preferences around the world."

What's behind all this sugar and acid? Put into dollars and cents, the soda industry means big money. In 1935, the whole soda industry had sales of about \$150 million. Thirty seven years later, Coca-Cola alone had sales crowding \$1.7 billion. With that kind of money involved, you can be sure that the drink's effect on the consumer market isn't an industry concern.

Let's take a look at the company behind the drink. Coca-Cola manufactures and markets over 250 products but 65% of its sales come from Coca-Cola. The company makes syrups, concentrates, processes coffee, and teach, produces Fresca, Tab, Sprite, Fanta soft drinks and Hi-C.

With these big selling name brands, Coke dominates the soft drink business with 42% of the market and profits have grown 13% yearly.

That's not all. Coke owns 40,000 acres of citrus groves in Florida. With the addition of Duncan Foods.

in 1960, Coke is now the world's largest producer and marketer of citrus products and private label instant coffee and tea.

Coke's got a corner on another market, too. Aqua-Chem, another Coke subsidiary is a Milwaukee based operation that designs, contracts and installs stream and thermodynamic energy systems and water conversion systems for desalting and purifying sea and brackish water. It had sales of \$55.4 million in 1969 and installed about 1/2 of the "non-communist" world's water treatment plants.

They are also investing the possibilities of entering the water purification business here in the U.S. And along those same lines, Coke has just ~~launched~~ on a new investment. They've bought the Belmon Springs and are planning to get into the bottled water market — which is growing dramatically as more people find the taste of their local water unpleasant.

The song should go, "I'd like the world to buy a Coke", instead of the other way around. And the whole world practically does buy coke. Coke sells to some 800 independent domestic bottlers (27 of them company owned) and over 700 bottlers in more than 135 foreign countries. That's not to mention the overseas expansion of all of Coke's subsidiaries.

Coke's first move outside North America was to Cuba after the Spanish-American war of 1898. But the company really began expanding overseas in the 1940's when James Farley, who had been Roosevelt's campaign manager and then Postmaster General under that administration, became president of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

Coke now has plants in Amsterdam, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Casablanca, London, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Milan, Bogota, and Caracas. Farley is now a director of Coca-Cola and president of the Coca-Cola International Corp., a holding corp.

Coke's biggest growth spurt came under the leadership of Robert Woodruff. Woodruff's family headed the syndicate that bought Coke from the Candler interests in 1919, and at 82 is still the company's chief power and largest stockholder. Through his friendship with General Eisenhower and his aggressive marketing techniques, bottling plants were shipped wherever GI's went and then converted to civilian management and civilian markets at the war's end.

Woodruff's vigorous anti-communism and expansion throughout Europe and the third world earned Coke special recognition during the 1950's Cold War for its "Coca-Colonialism."

Coke still projects itself worldwide as a bulwark of private enterprise and individual freedom. It even claims special sensitivity to foreign countries since it uses many local products in manufacturing, creates numerous jobs in related, necessary industries (for instance glass), and operates through bottlers owned by nationals. In fact, in 1971 Coke reaped 50% of its profits from "foreign sales" which only accounted for 39% of its total sales.

Much of this difference is due to using cheaper labor and cheaper local materials (like sugar). Some countries, such as India, have tried to stop Coke from taking so much local money back to the U.S. Chile is currently moving to take control of the bottling operations there.

Coca-Cola has some 30,000 employees worldwide. Few of these are represented by organized labor, although several attempts at unionization have occurred in Coke plants in the U.S. Coke has also been the subject of some sex discrimination suits due to its discriminatory pay scale, promotion and hiring practices. More suits of this nature are probable.

The most dramatic example of Coca-Cola labor regulations is its treatment of the migrant and agricultural workers who pick the citrus for its Minute Maid products. Deeply embarrassed by a nationally televised documentary on migrant conditions, and threatened by a boycott by Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers, Coca-Cola readily agreed to negotiate after the union signed up 76% of their pickers in only six weeks.

Coke has tried to mollify the public outcry and its workers discontent with community service programs, an 85 home housing development, a shift of 325 pickers to "regular" year-round employment



IT'S A REAL PIG!

(while firing 300 "seasonal" workers), and a massive public relations campaign about its "humanitarian" steps. The pickers who are predominantly black, were not convinced and negotiated a historic three-year contract complete with sick leave, increased hourly and piece wages, prohibition of dangerous pesticides, and company contributions to union benefit funds.

Coke still has a long way to go to fulfill its "world harmony" image since, for example, another 2500 pickers are employed in groves supplying citrus to Minute Maid but not covered by the union contract. The fact that so many of the workers are black and still mostly seasonally employed presents further problems for the company.

Coca-Cola has been called before the Federal Trade Commission for a number of violations in recent years. Its advertising policy for Hi-C, which is not high in Vitamin C, has been challenged twice. The environmental Protection Agency backed up the industry against ecologists in refusing to ban one-way bottles in favor of returnables. Coke estimates 5% of the country's solid waste litter are its bottles and cans, a figure it considers tolerable. But just in case, the company has set up recycling centers at some of its plants to point to while it continues to crank out one-way containers, including test marketing of plastic bottles.

The most significant governmental threat to Coke in decades is the FTC's recent charge that the soft drink industry's practice of giving their bottlers geographic monopolies to market in amounts to a restriction of competition — customers have only one source for a company's product. This monopoly results in consumers paying 30% more for a dime drink or an annual overcharge of \$1.5 billion for the industry. Coke is vigorously fighting this charge with the FTC, and more importantly, is mobilizing their bottlers and allies in what Senator Fred Harris calls a "massive lobbying campaign" to pressure Congress to amend the FTC Act to allow territorial franchises.

Coca-Cola and its bottlers claim the FTC charge would be damaging to the interests of "small businesses" which, they say, most bottlers are. In fact, half of the steadily dwindling number of Coca-Cola bottlers are owned or controlled by 57 family dynasties that make Coke the source of more millionaires than any other product.

The name that still means the most in the Coke business today is Woodruff. There are two of them active in the company now. Robert Winship Woodruff serves on the board and is the biggest stockholder in the Southern Railway Company. He was President of Coca-Cola from 1923 to 1939 and was the first President of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation. As if that wasn't enough, Robert M. is also director of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., General Electric, Continental Gin Co., American Express Co., a trustee for Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, Inc., and has given \$50 million to Atlanta's Emory University, which in turn named their Medical Center and Graduate Library after him. (It is rumored that in the Emory Medical School there are two fountains. One of them spurts water, the other one, Coke.)

Of the 60,000,000 common shares of Coca-Cola, 20% are owned and voted by a holding company, Coca-Cola International Corporation. In turn, the Woodruff Foundation owns 16.9% of Coke International, and brothers Robert and George Woodruff control or own another 19% through two "personal holding companies" and direct ownership. Robert Woodruff is the largest individual owner of Coca-Cola followed by his brother George. The two own nearly one million shares in addition to the block of Coke International they control.

And incidentally, Emory University owns roughly one million shares of Coke Common. Other large stockholders are Atlanta's Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, banks closely allied with Coke.

Morgan banks helped with the original \$25 million purchase of the Coca-Cola Company in 1919.

Paul Austin, a director of J.P. Morgan and Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust, General Electric and the Continental Oil Company, was President, chief executive and chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Company until last year. In a shake-up following the Pentagon Papers scandal the Rand Corporation found themselves a new chairman — Austin, who happens to be a close personal friend of Richard Nixon.

Most of the big wheels on the board of direct-

ors of the Coke Company are either involved with the Morgan Banks in some capacity (through a relative for instance) or are involved in a least one of Coke's subsidiaries.

For example, Director Thomas Choate is a partner of White Weld and Co — a Morgan-owned investment house. He is also a director of Coca-Cola Inter-america and his brother in law is president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

These gentlemen represent the "best" that the U.S. has to offer — from a corporate point of view and, while some of their brothers in oil, or steel, or banking

are loath to brag about their broad range of money-making interests, the Coca-Cola men are proud — and want us to be proud — pf "Coca-Colatism."

So while most U.S. corporations are discreet in publicizing their international intentions, Coke-Cola expects us to delight in the image of the whole world united under the banner of the Coke insignia: all races, colors, creeds, nationalities singing "It's the real thi= ng." Meanwhile, behind the blood sugar rushes and the slick advertising is the all too real fact that Coke is getting their lift at our expense.

LNS



FEEDBACK

Dear Seed:

This letter to you is in regards to a group of inmates here in the Chillicothe Correctional Institute with common problems, and the problems are drugs or drug related crimes. Some of the men in our group have asked everyone in the Ohio Penal system for help with their problems, but were told by the authorities, both at this institution, and the higher-up's that no drug program was available. We were promised for over a year some kind of assist in getting drug programs underway, but nothing was ever done.

Some of the men in our group have been given continuance by the parole authorities, and told to get into a Drug Therapy Group. We don't really think that the parole authorities were aware that no such program exists in the Chillicothe Correctional Institute. Since there was no help or programs for men with drug problems, we formed our own program with the aid of outsiders.

We started our project with 5 hard core drug addicts meeting in the yard and different places, and then it reached to where we had to hold our meetings on the inside. We now have 13 members, and a waiting list of 20 or more men that want to help themselves with their problem. The institution finally took an interest in what we were trying to do, and appointed the group an advisor. Now that we have our program underway, we are trying to keep it out of the hands of the authorities, because we believe drug addicts can help each other, as well as themselves more so than a person that doesn't know anything about drugs.

Our main objective is to try to redirect our lifestyle, so that when we do get back into society, we can also be first class citizens. We have quite a few men in here from Chicago, and other parts of the country with drug problems, and I was asked by them to ask you if you would let your readers know about the Self-Help Drug Program that we have here in the Chillicothe Correctional Institute, and to let it be known that we are in dying need for material, literature on drugs, and ideas that may help us in some manner. We could also use small donations to help us further our program.

Robert Grenshaw, 133-649
Coordinator
Self Help Drug Program
P.O. Box 5500
Chillicothe, Ohio, 45601

Dear Seed.

Have you had it with cat stew. . . well, here's "Poodle Burgers."

Love

Louise

1 medium sized poodle (skinned and ground)
½ cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon parsley (dried)
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper more, if desired
1 garlic clove, chopped

Place meat in a bowl, add eggs, bread crumbs and parsley, mix well. Then add salt, pepper, and garlic and mix again until mixture is firm enough to form into burgers. Place in broiler at 350 degrees and cook for 10 to 15 minutes.

AN IMPRESSIVE
CEREMONY,
COLONEL--
MOST
FITTING.



Being a freak at Lane Tech, you sure meet up with teacher oppression. Mr. Klasen, a music teacher, somehow couldn't find my homework for an entire ten week period. I did it but he ~~claims~~ he never saw it. Results: My grade is lowered. This any teacher who doesn't dig you can keep on losing your homework, and give you a bad grade. This did NOT only happen to me.

At the end of the year, I wondered if I was paranoid, or if teachers were after my ass. As a test I cut Mr. Frasca's Orchestra class and went home with several non-freaks. The next day, I was the only one who received a cut-slip. He gave the others only a warning.

Besides that, I had to put up with those bastard's irrelevant comments on my hair and on my clothes. Fuck the, as if their form of dress is the only way a person should dress. ~~They~~ pull this shit off this year, action will be taken. They permit students to walk out when talks about going co-ed were going on, but kicked Peluso out of school for the Cosmic Frog. Which seems more disruptive to classes to you?

Jerry Farber's "The Student As ~~Nigger~~" points out that we are doing society a favor by going to school. You let society mold you, abide their rules, and keep the country going culturally. In return, we get into a certain income bracket. So basically, society needs us to go to school. We can afford to make certain demands to make our schools less degrading to students. If enough students liberated, we could boycott the schools. The schools would have to meet our demands, or the country dies culturally. Administrators better stop the bullshit about doing us a favor by providing us with schools. What are students waiting for? The sooner we take action, the sooner the noose is cut off.

Leonard Samczyk

Dear Seed

I am writing this letter because I am a subscriber to Seed and a subscriber to many of the ideals expressed by the staff. I believe in American counter-culture. The counter-culture as such is not comprised of all long haired, pot smoking, ragged clothed freaks, as many of the "straight" folks think. The counter-culture are, to me, those who feel uneasy among ambitious, loud-mouthed, aggressive, business, money-making, dominating personalities found in abundance everywhere. I am one who feels that life encompasses more than "getting ahead", perhaps because I feel unable to compete with these people, at least on their terms. I believe that life should be looked at as a universal striving for better living standards. I am for socialism.

I am very much against dope, drugs of any kind. They pollute the earth, and more dangerously they pollute humans. They have physiological and psychological effects, which at least to me, I find damaging. I feel that too many people, young freaks, think it's cool to go around stoned all the time, which is fine for the young white scraggly looking "freaks" who can afford to fuck around because they have nice homes to "escape" to, from, the drugs. Well think about the poor black or poor, insecure, financially unstable anybody. What have they got to fall back on, except speed or grass, or the thought that "well, the other freaks will give me a place to crash, food, or some dope to tide me over." It isn't cool to get fucked up. As for being able to "handle it". . . I guess I wasn't able to. But those who think that they can, or get some pleasure out of trying to show others they can, are fooling themselves and they know it.

Jeffery

Dear Seed,

What's all this shit about socialism in your paper? You people should know by now that it wouldn't work. It is outdated like all the other systems, one which if put into effect would give the illusions of change, but soon would show itself to be the same old thing. The time has come for us to live. By live I mean in the full sense, to be what we all are to remember the dream we all once had. To shake off the hold that this materialistic world has on us, so we can see things more clearly. To lead ourselves out of what seems to be darkness. I said ourselves not some bullshit social structure which is just the same old way with a different name.

Realize who we are and what we can do, not what we are told we are, and what we can't do. To stop the game playing once and for all. Tell the truth, don't fall into those old traps again, set for us by the old way. Let's stop the bullshit and get it on. We are the answer, we are the future, not old line political games.

We the people and only the people can unlock the chains of oppression we have carried all these years. The time has come for a new man and a new woman and a new order.

We have overcome.
Yippie!

Love,
Freddy and Diane Cavallo

Dear Seed,

We just want to say that we don't go for the idea of your tellin people where to go for joints and stuff. Cuz if you wanna feel good, drugs aint the way! Go get drunk ta feel good.

Cuz when kids get depressed they'll know just where to go to mess up their minds.

If you people have feelings and love your
you wouldn't be printin that shit!

Peace

Jesus Freaks

Dear Seed,

I've been hearing lots of talk, and reading different bullshit articles about people cutting and ripping down Grand Funk Railroad. The trouble is, is that Funk is ahead of most of the people's heads.

The Kinks never really got all the fame and respect that they should have when they brought their first album, (now they're kinda fucked up), Grand Funk Railroad is hard, different and pure fuckin heavy.

If you can handle it, get with Funk. If you can't they'll catch you on the way back, from wherever you might be.

Right on Funk!

Bob Shepherd

FEEDBACK

All you've heard — and more — about the Kingston Mines' latest production, *Turds in Hell* is true. The play opened August 26th and should run a fair length of time if audience turnout proves good. Some people are going to wish it had never opened, though. Let me explain.

From the moment the lights go up and focus on a wierdo in a cape standing at the end of a long, run-way stage, you know you're in for some nasties. He warns: "The play you are about to see is a mortal sin." I would definitely agree.

Not that it would seem so from some of the more "pristine (if they are ever that) opening scenes. But don't let first appearances fool you. "Turds" gathers its raunchy momentum with the appearance of a sadistic flapper-girl, Turzahnelle wheeling her precocious hunchback brat on stage. A god-like figure appears from above and confetti floats down. "Mama" spews out a string of invectives (such as "Orgone-baby is a sex maniac. . .") so as to ~~make~~ ^{make} her little charge unhappy, then tries patching things up by promising that they'll fo "hide ia a coral cabin." Strange. This doesn't appear to make sense to the tot, either, played broadly by Yuri Raskovsky, so he cries at the top of his lungs "Oh, shit!!" and the scene ends in high tension.

Still interested? The next scene handles its material in a relatively safe manner, too, although the entire spectacle is rather intriguing in a surrealistic way. A fiddler appears, his entire expression and manner grotesque and exaggerated (no, not in the sense of hamming). He fiddles away tragically like his life depended upon it. Also vying for our attention is a gypsy girl, enthusiastically portrayed by a person maned Androgyne. The gypsy girl is quite a flirt and she eventually gets the crap fucked out of her on stage by a gentle, but completely impassioned soldier.

Hump, hump, hump. There's more to "Turds" than just a little activity, though (I think!). Baby Orgone is never off stage for long and in his next apperance, he's out of his cradle, prancing about with a huge, red foam rubber phallus dangling in an appropriate spot. The little twerp managed to freak out at least 60% of the audience and proved to be quite a rush of sorts for the other 40%. But he can hardly amble about the stage due to his huge albatross he has to contend with. However Orgone baby never lets the bounty of God's gifts get him down and so he cheerfully dusts his member off from time to time with the care and precision of a Swiss watchmaker.

The rest of the costumes are definitely just as much of a mind blower as the hunchback's. In fact, costumes, special effects and lighting are without question this production's strongpoint, although it can tend to dazzle you as it did me at first from spotting some very real flaws in the play. But back to the costumes: I wondered at first if perhaps Kingston Mines was just trying to cash in on the sure-fire success the "sci-fi" outfits that the cast in *Warp* gads about in. I don't think so. For one thing, the play chooses costumes out of many time periods to make its point. There's a fat lady with a three-foot farthingay sticking out each side of her hips. There's the gay angel Gabriel ("How long has it been, Gabriel? Give, maybe six years?") who descends from a 20-foot ladder made of pink, erect phalluses from time to time to make his appearance in long, flowing robes, foam rubber wings and silvery gym shoes. Far out. And then there's the self-righteous nun Vera who whips viciously about the stage in a nun's habit and roller skates. And Tricia Nixon Cox should only gotten married in a dress that the actors described as being "four inches above her crack."

Artist Ed Paschke, who constructed the entire set and props has got to be quite an amazing guy, if you go in for Warhol-like art. On two sided of the audience are scenes projected upon the wall, a different one for each of the 10 scenes. It is said that the paintings for the sets will probably become collectors items after the play closes. So go catch the art while you can.

The props he constructed are good too. Bottle, glasses, salt and pepper shakers are fashioned out of rectangles of wood on which the image of the object is painted. Is this impressionistic art or something? At any rate, the effect was very strange, for example, you'd see two people gayly toasting each other from across a table and realize that the "glasses" they were clinking together were no more than chunks of wood. Also, dig on the pews Paschke constructed: the backs of them were made of huge nipples propped on top of two folded over phalluses.

Some of the backdrops used in conjunction with the on-stage props worked well too: in the Casino scene, there's an image of a mad piano player (why are all musicians in this play always mad and/or obsessed?) projected from in back of a screen. And on two sides of the stage, a 10-foot high "Turds in Hell" dollar bill ("In Evil We Trust," Etc.) projection. At the end of the stage is a huge, colorful casino wheel. Fake "Turds in Hell" flies around. Madness.

The scene with the huge (and I mean huge) fat man with a club leg was kind of fun, too. One by one,

this conglomeration of corpuscles takes it upon himself to explode one unmentionable cliché after another. For instance, he points out to us, that "When nature calls, we must take down our pants," and then proceeds to situate himself over a small pail on stage, open his drawers and crap coins. He then casually calls over his shoulder for the amazed onlookers to "Keep the change." (Encore!)

St. Frigid, played by a woman simply named "Winnifred" amazed some people too. She makes her stage debut wearing nothing but a white blouse and a huge fur-piece over the area where fig leaves usually go and is not hesitant at all about showing off her "cute crotch."

One thing that puzzled me was the bag the troupe fell into half-way through the first act. That of non-professionalism. Seemingly for no reason at all they started making pointed remarks to various members of the audience. For example, lenthly haranguing of Sun Times critic Glynna Syse, who was in the audience, culminated with the infantile jibe that "She was once great, but now she's a wreck." (Nothing like feeling wanted.) Also, slurs were dished out with equal gusto to people associated with the competing play *Warp*, such as actor Andre de Shields, and Bury St. Edmund (co-author of *Warp*), about whom an actress said, "I detest his poetry!" What did all this prove? It did nothing but date the script and probably alienate targets of the remarks. At any rate, Ms. Syse didn't make it back for the second act!

"Hair" is a family show compared to "Turds in Hell. Scenes of oral copulation abound, and since the actors wear very little, if anything, underneath their flowing garbs, one wonders how much is "acting" and how much is ad-libbing. What was really amusing, though, is seeing St. Obnoxious (who sort of doubled for a Christ-figure in this play) getting it up his ass with a huge (naturally, phallus) cross while making it orally with St. Frigid. Then a quick cut to St Obnoxious getting on his high-horse, railing against the gamblers in the Casino, really brought home the phony-baloniness of saint-hood. At any rate, the characters in the Casino, supposedly all "damned" didn't buy St Obnoxious' crap, and they all cavort about heedlessly, singing "We're in the money!" to the utter dismay of the saint in question.

The nun in roller skates fares no better with the commoners, either. After the huge fat man makes a pass at her, she skates off saying "Fly me to a nunnery!" (Evidently authors Ludlan and Vehr deal in re-working parables, Shakespeare and other bits of classicism.) The fat man, though, just passes off the nun's coldness with an indifferent "Ah, maybe she's on the rag today."

At certain points the audience really gets involved with the play. It has to. Actors stare directly at the audience, not at some far-away "exit" sign or anonymous soul in the back row. They get into us just as much as we get into them. I was subject to, for example, several douses of perfume (lilies of the valley) by the gypsy woman, although at that point I didn't know whether or not it would be urine at the rate the play was going. My father was victim of a vicious attack on his trouser leg by Orgone baby who had a fishing tackle that just wouldn't stay put.

But aside from all the theatrical shenanigans, some good plays on words are made. The hunchback notes that he is "tri-sexual. . . I'll try anything," which works well in a frantic carcial context. The nun Vera, when asked repeatedly if she is a "prostitute" finally replies with much relieg, "Oh, I thought you said Protestant." Corny but fun. Then there is the instance when St Obnoxious gets branded on the ass by what looks like a potato masher, whereupon our noble martyr cries out, "I'll turn the other cheek!" and obligingly rolls over on his other side.

And pick up on some of the characters' come-backs. Some retorts are really wild, generally benign anti-claimactic little observances. Others, however, fall flat. An example of the latter is in the scene where the gypsy woman chases Orgone across the stage with a clacking toilet seat. The hunchback-baby then remarks "By the way, I've got the syph. . ." Ha, Ha. A sense of the Theater of the Ridiculous (which is supposed to be what this play epitomizes) does come across, but that's about it. But in other scenes, the furious pace of one-liners makes it. I am recalling the instance (probably the toilet scene again) where the hunchback starts getting turned on and informs us with a matter-of-fact, child-like insouciance, that indeed, "The silent cock grows at last."

But there is no denying the second act drags. In a sense, one is kind of prepared for it. Even material in the first act is not trimmed as closely as it could have been, and as a result, I heard such remarks during intermission as "Oh, but it just dragged on and on. . ."

It is no wonder then, that eyes wander and attention spans shorten in the second act. Some scenes (I am thinking of a rather inane "fish" scene where the whole message was, I guess, to prove that our little finned friends can make love, too) are just too damn long. Frequently actors just flopped about the stage with no direction or purpose for their presence. Surely some-

TURDS IN HELL



thing better can be worked out. The other crutch players fall back on is to suddenly burst to life by participating in a mad orgy, which in the last analysis requires just sheer nerve more than actual talent.

I would also like to mention that frequently the audience doesn't know and doesn't care what is going on. The speeches of Turzahnelle, for example, are frequently mere babblings and don't always give a sense of the character she stood for, Ditto for the character ("Blaze" Whore) who lets us in for the soporific tirade on women's lib. Putting someone to sleep is not the way to win audiences.

It's not that there aren't any high points in the second act, just that they are rather hard to find. I actually like the corniness of the Yacht scene, where the characters are bounced about crazily by a cruel sea and the hunchback declares, unnecessarily, "This is a ship of fools!" I also like the effect, during the "fish scene" of the scrim, a plastic screen lowered about the stage, giving the illusion of looking at actors though a watery haze. Inspid "South Seas" music is also playing in the background and a certain impact is there, though it's ultimately tedious because fo its excessive length.

Since I've commented upon just about every other scene in the entire play, I won't say a word about the last one. It's not bad.

In fact, the entire play, *Turds in Hell*, is not bad. Leave out the excess baggage, in terms of aimless activity, jokes that fall flat, drawn-out scenes and "Turds" would do fine. In fact, I'm sure that with a few nips and tucks in the right places, Kingston Mines could fashion a play that could hold our interest, right up to the final curtain.

Deirdre Offen

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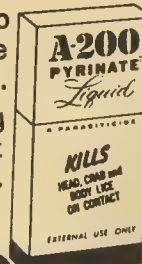
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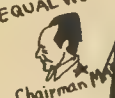
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LABOR STRIKES AGAIN!

CLARK SHUTS PLANT —CAN'T BEAT FIVE MONTH STRIKE

For 5½ months, since the old contract ended, Clark Equipment Co. has been trying to force a bad contract on the 490 members of United Steel Workers Locals 1135 and 3611. (See last issue of the Seed for a rundown on the strike).

Clark has failed to break the spirit and unity of the strikers; so now they have stooped to the low level of saying they are shutting down.

"What do I think about the shut-down? I think it's a trick. They might shut down for awhile, just trying to make us think we lost our jobs. Then they'll say we got one more chance, and they'll offer us the same old rotten contract." So said a member of local 1135. Another striker said, "I can't believe they bought the place and spent millions of dollars on new equipment, just to turn around and sell it." Clark is either trying to scare the workers into a bad contract, or selling the place because "we won't be their slaves." Either way, it's a rotten deal how they are messing up people's lives.



WOODLAWN HOSPITAL STRIKE

Workers at Woodlawn Hospital have now been on strike for over two months, and still there's no promise of a settlement in the near future.

HELP, Hospital Employees Labor Program, was recognized last December and since then they've been negotiating the terms of a contract. Sam Eblen, administrator of Woodlawn Hospital, wants HELP to accept a measly \$2.11 an hour starting wage in the contract—but he claims that new employees ALREADY start off at \$2.25 WITHOUT a contract! In other words, Eblen is trying to fool the employees into thinking they'll make more if Woodlawn remains a non-union hospital.

But the Woodlawn workers aren't fooled by gimmicks like this. The majority are solidly behind HELP. Eblen is so shaken by union solidarity that he tried to organize a company union last March, and when that failed, he tried to bribe people to accept small raises in exchange for their union buttons. Some workers accepted the bribes and raises—then joined the picket lines!

Ever since the strike began, Eblen has employed the Counterpoint Bureau of Investigation (CBI) as a goon squad to terrorize the strikers. One of these CBI thugs sped through the driveway and ran down Larry Johnson, a 17 year old part-time worker. Larry suffered bruises and back pains and now that he is out of the hospital, he is filing a law suit against his attacker.

Sgt. Gilbert, Chicago Police Department, is the commander of CBI in his spare time. He is now up for suspension from the force for his activities in CBI at the Woodlawn strike.

Both the hospital and HELP have begun testifying before an independent fact-finder, who will report whether or not Eblen is guilty of unfair labor practices. However, this fact-finders decisions can't force the hospital to stop its attacks on people nor can he win a good contract for the strikers. The job is up to the rank and file, and if their past courage and solidarity holds—they will win!

FREEZE TIGHTENS AS PROFITS SOAR

The Pay Board is threatening to tighten the wage freeze just as the monopolies announced record increases in profits.

Corporate profits in the second quarter of 1972 are up an average of 12.3%. Some of the largest monopolies reported even bigger gains: G.M. 27.5%, Ford 43%, RCA 105.8% and B.F. Goodrich 54.4%. But in spite of these fantastic monopoly profits, the Nixon administration will still concentrate its fire on workers wages, not profits.

G. Bolde, chairman of the Pay Board, announced at a recent press conference that the Board was reexamining its 5.5% wage increase guidelines. He threatened that this guideline may have to be cut even further to achieve the administration's economic goals. This threat was made in spite of the fact that wage increases for workers in large scale production are down to 4.9% (yearly average) from 1971's average of 6.4% for all private industrial workers.

Clearly the Nixon administration's economic goals are profits and more profits for the monopolies, and wage cuts, speedup or unemployment for working people.

Tax writeoffs have made it more and more

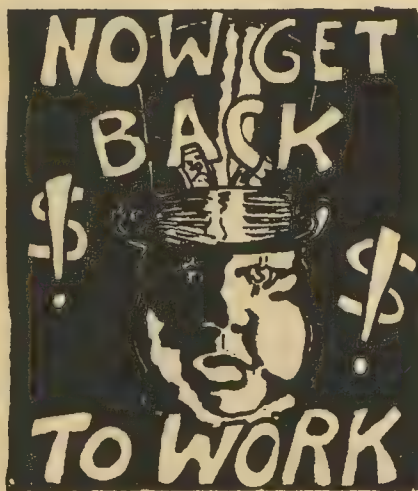
profitable for companies to shut hundreds of plants down than to keep them in production. A case in point is a shut down for 8 plants employing 4800 people.

The Nixon administration has doctored the unemployment figures, trying to show some progress. But even with such tactics they have been unable to get the official figure below five million unemployed. More honest estimates place the number much higher, and even they fail to include the millions on welfare who would work if the opportunity was afforded them.

Phase II has also meant the speedup on an unprecedented scale. Just as we predicted it would be over a year ago more autos were produced in '72 than in '71 but with 20,000 fewer workers. Overall production figures show that production costs are falling rapidly as each worker is pushed to produce more than was produced with a larger work force.

Meanwhile, inflation, far from leveling off, is just digging in for a new climb. The rate of monthly increase in the cost of living has gone up almost every month this year, reaching a 4% annual rate of increase in July. At the present rate of increase that would mean an increase of 5.2% overall in 1972.

Nixon's policies of robbing Peter to pay Paul, attacking working and living conditions to boost profits can have only one result. In the long run the greed for profits will lead to even greater inflationary pressures than those of the last ten years, bringing economic collapse and depression. The only correct policy for labor is one of demanding an end to all wage controls, slapping a stiff excess profits tax on the monopolies and initiating a program of full employment at decent wages.



AMERICAN CAN SHUTS MAYWOOD PLANT

American Can Company announced it will shut down its plant in Maywood, Illinois by October 1972. This shutdown will put almost 800, largely Black, workers out of a job. In already hard-pressed Maywood, now suffering an unemployment rate of 6%, the loss of this plant and its \$9 million a year payroll will mean disaster.

American Can's move comes as part of their nationwide consolidation program, including nine plants around the U.S. and Canada, and throwing 4800 workers out of jobs. Many of these plants are located in areas of already high unemployment like Maywood and Jersey City (9.3%) and most employ large numbers of Black and other minority workers. The consolidation program is intended to cut back on outdated facilities which have contributed to an "excess" of productive facilities in the can industry.

American Can's profits were up 11% in the 2nd quarter of this year and last year their net profits were \$50.1 million. But profits alone are never enough—what monopolies like American Can need are super profits. Nixon's tax deduction allowances and fast write-offs for investment makes it more profitable for American Can to shut down plants than keep them open.

The thousands of unemployed American Can workers will be glad to know that stockholders won't miss their \$2.20 a share dividend in spite of the shut-downs.

PEOPLE'S VOICE

The articles on this page are reprinted from the People's Voice, a Chicago Area Workers paper. Subscriptions to this monthly newspaper are \$1.50 a year, sent to P.O. 158, Maywood, Ill. 60153

ALL THOSE IN FAVOR OF FIGHTING INFLATION WITH UNEMPLOYMENT



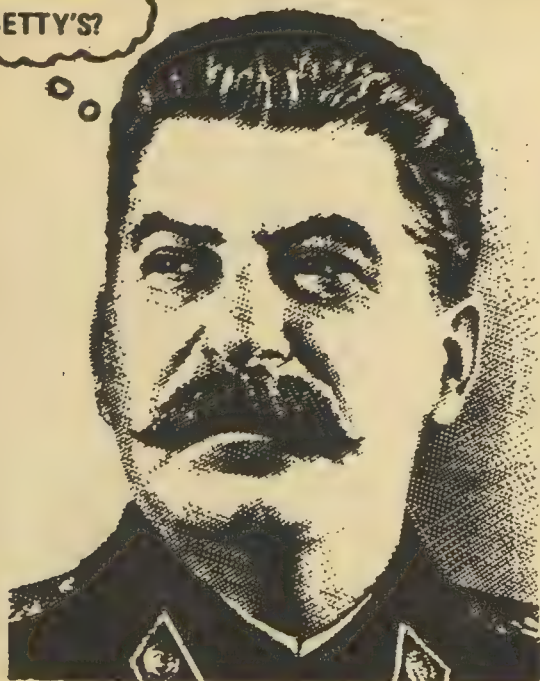
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 Light breezes, smiling flowers
 High in the trees, amongst the sparkling leaves
 All the birds sing at once. All people and animals
 rise up reborn
 What could be more natural?
 After sorrow comes joy.

--Ho Chi Minh.



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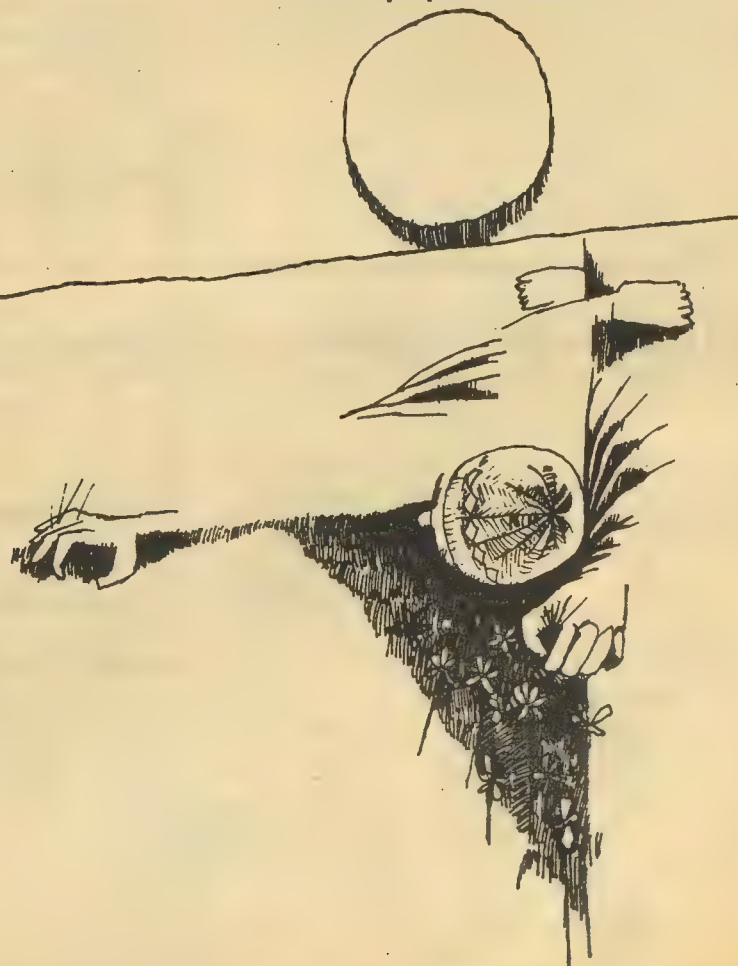
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 To sing for the rocks.
 My friend:
 The Nile will never flow into the Volga,
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 Our land, my friend, is no barren land.
 Each land gives birth in due time,
 And each fighter will see the dawn.

by Mahmud Darweesh, editor of Arab paper,
 who is under house arrest in Haifa
 for seek justice, freedom and liberation
 for the people of Palestine.



Pentagon Papers Trial

The Pentagon Papers trial came to a halt, at least temporarily, on August 9 when trial judge Matt Byrne, Jr. sent the jury home until at least mid October in what will be the longest delay in a jury trial in U.S. legal history.

In his action, Byrne refused to rule on a defense motion for a mistrial despite the fact that co-defendants Tony Russo and Daniel Ellsberg formally waived their Fifth Amendment rights against double jeopardy, an action said to be unprecedented in the Federal Courts. Such a waiver means that Russo and Ellsberg would forfeit their right to object to a retrial should a mistrial be declared.

The trial delay began on July 21 when the Jus-

telligence" wiretaps had picked up a conversation involving a defense lawyer. The defense demanded that the details of the wiretap be revealed. The government refused a lower courts upheld their contention that they can withhold such information. Justice William O. Douglas, however, over-ruled the decisions of the lower courts and declared a stay in the trial until the Supreme Court can decide whether to hear the case when it returns from its summer recess on October 2.

Defense attorneys Leonard Weinglass and Leonard Boudin argued that if the jurors were returned to their normal lives for such a long time they would surely come in contact with information that would jeopardize their impartiality in the case.

Byrne, however, decided to wait until the Supreme Court rules on whether or not it will hear the case before he rules on the mistrial motion. In this way, if the court refuses to hear the case Byrne will have a jury all ready to go. If the court decides to hear the case, which would mean a delay in the trial at least until early next year, he could then dismiss the jury and declare a mistrial.

Byrne suggested to the jurors that they could maintain their impartiality by having someone clip articles about the case out of the papers before they read them, and that when a radio or television commentary on the case begins they should "get up and walk out"

Messages of Solidarity

From the Union of North Americans Resident in Cuba to the brothers in Attica State.

You, refusing to be beaten and driven like beasts, correctly analyzing the reality of your particular social, economic and political situation, exhausting all possible legal means of gaining your basic human rights, threw aside personal differences and petty personality conflicts and collectively moved in a truly revolutionary manner to oppose the fascist practices of the armed representatives of the New York State prison system under which you are unjustly confined, brutalized and tortured.

We are not deceived by the lies and half-truths published and broadcast through the ruling class news media, nor by the insidious whitewashing maneuvers of the Rockefeller-appointed McKay Commission in their efforts to discredit you just struggle and minimize the political importance of your clear demands for justice and humane treatment.

The massacre of September 13, 1971, the resulting brutality, torture and murder of the inmate survivors of that massacre coupled with the creation of a new maxi-maxi detention facility at Attica, are proof positive of the impotency of the New York prison system faced with your clear and just demands — demands which forced State Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald to publicly admit that they were the most awesome challenge he had ever faced in a lifetime career of criminology.

It is clear that your heroic actions were not motivated by desires to escape or to take vengeance on your keepers, but rather to call public attention to the atrocious, inhuman prison conditions which govern your everyday lives.

Your conduct, discipline, courage and unswerving determination to carry your actions to their logical conclusion is admired as an example to all who struggle for justice and respect as human beings. Your sacrifices have not been in vain; they are the inevitable price demanded of all people who struggle to be free. You dared to take the initiative and your voice has been heard throughout the world.

Our Vietnamese comrades here in Cuba have met with us and send this special message to you and the entire U.S. prison movement:

"We are indignant about the brutal prison system in the United States which we have heard and read about. George Jackson's letters from prison have deeply moved our youth. Angela's example is brilliant.

"We know that there are thousands of American revolutionaries in US prisons, and although we cannot always express our support for them because of the US news blockade, our hearts are always with them.

"We express our admiration for those Americans imprisoned for fighting against the war in Vietnam.

"In particular, we send our combative greetings to those black people in prison.

"We support your struggle and are fully convinced that you will triumph together with other progressive American people.

"Our victory in Viet Nam is also your victory."

We, the Union of North Americans Resident in Cuba, take the position of unconditional solidarity with all our brothers in Attica, condemning the actions of prison and law enforcement personnel in their underhanded transfer of prisoners, depriving them of their legal representation and preventing them from being able to prepare adequate legal defense.

We close with a special message of hope and encouragement to the brothers in HBZ housing block Z, and to brothers Frank Smith, Eric "Jomo" Thompson, and all others who were wounded or tortured.

You have written an invaluable page in the book of history which can never be erased. Hang on brothers, you are not alone. The people will avenge you.

From the Attica Brothers in "HBZ" to the Union of North Americano Residents in Cuba.

Greetings Comrades (Brothers and Sisters),

We, the Brothers and Comrades of Attica received your message of warm solidarity and we offer our thanks to you and all those who have shown concern for us, who've sought Freedom, Justice and Humanity rights here in the bowels of the beastly fascist and imperialist.

You and all those who have taken an active stand against fascism, imperialism, racism and injustice have been our impetus as you've made the concept of liberation a reality.

The people in Cuba, North Vietnam, North Korea, The People's Republic of China, the Palestinians, The Mozambicans, Angolans and those from Guinea-Bissau are our paragons.

As many realize, the concentration camps in America are replete with the Black, Puerto Ricans, Poor and Oppressed people. But many only have a superficial view of the reasons for such deplorable settings!

We assert emphatically that the reasons stem from the socio-economic and political machinery of this country!

The unresponsiveness and insensitivity of the Macusi-Oswald-Rockefeller-Nixon and all who think and act like them are nothing when we have people like you who are aware of a just struggle.

Governor Reagan tried and failed with Sister Angela Davis in California. The Soledad Brothers were extricated and Ruchell Magee continues to fight on.

Carlos Feliciano won a people's victory in the Bronx. The Harlem Four are out on bail, so we can see that there is a new tide, the tide of the people to effect humanity and liberation.

We avidly remember Fidel, Raul, Che and all the determined and courageous people of Cuba and the death blow that they dealt Yanqui imperialism with the ouster of Batista and Maerica's Big Business, who are the bloodsuckers of the poor.

The spirit of July 26th shall always be with us.

Tell our Vietnamese comrades that we are with them as the exert thier energies to a free people and liberate their lands form the American imperialists and their lackeys. Their efforts are justified!

We hear on the radio, read in the papers, and see on the television screen the atrocities being committed against the Vietnamese people.

There is no excuse or no way America can justify its actions against these Asiatic people who are supreme examples of freedom fighters.

Therefore, all must support them.

We remain one with you and all who are striving to make this world a better place to live on!

Long live Cuba! Long live Vietnam!

Long live the spirit of Brother George Jackson and the Brothers who were murdered here by the Rockefeller and Nixon clique!

In Struggle
The Attica Brothers in HBZ

Black Workers Freedom Convention

On September 2 and 3, the Black Workers Freedom Convention will convene in Lincoln Heights, Ohio (an all Black workers town three miles north of Cincinnati.) Caucuses, rank and file committees, plant organizations, unemployed workers, veterans, men, women and youth from every part of the country will be attending.

The Convention will discuss two main topics. First, how best to protect and extend the democratic rights of workers. And second, what should be the strategy for building class solidarity in the defense of workers' democratic rights and standard of living.

The convention will speak especially to the problems of Black women workers and the unemployed.

In the past few years, Black working class organi-

zations, caucuses, rank and file committees and plant organizations have sprung up all over the country in many different industries.

These groups and organizations have clearly seen that Black and Brown workers are the lowest paid workers, have the worst jobs, are subjected to the most hazardous working conditions, are the largest group among the unemployed, have little or no job security, and are forced into the armed services to die in the interests of large corporations.

Black and Brown caucuses and organizations have been and still are challenging both the companies and corrupt union leaders on all of the above practices and policies. One weakness of this militant activity of Black workers has been its isolation. Many of these organizations and caucuses have struggled for

months and even years in many cases in the same industry against their common enemy without knowing of each others' struggles.

The Convention in Lincoln Heights will afford an historic opportunity to strengthen the struggle of Black and Brown workers. This Convention and the decisions it reaches will be extremely crucial for Black and Brown working class people in the upcoming months and years. All sincere Black, Brown, & Asian workers, employed and unemployed, are invited to attend.

For information, registration, housing, childcare, etc. write to or call Black Workers Freedom Convention 864 Van Buren, Lincoln Heights, Ohio 45215, Tel. (513) 771-9664.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"Nixon is a murderer", and "Nixon Kills Babies" at them. One delegate's car was spray painted with "murderer" on it and another found his car engine compartment filled with sand.

The result of all these actions was turmoil in the streets which denied Nixon's assertion that he had pacified the nation. The convention sat in the middle of streets filled with gas, troopers and groups of demonstrators terrorizing delegates.

Even those delegates who managed to get inside without being hassled got a taste of the same. The air conditioning inside the hall had to be turned off because it was pulling in the gas from outside. And when it was time to go home, the delegates found that their bus drivers had refused to drive them. Nixon workers scurried to find alternate transportation, but in the meantime delegates had to stand around catching the whiffs of gas that seeped into the hall.

It was clear, however, that by nightfall many of the demonstrators had lost sight of what and who the targets were supposed to be. There was a substantial amount of indiscriminate hassling of people in cars (not necessarily delegates). Tires were slashed and cars kicked without people attempting to check out who was in them. City buses carrying people home from work were harassed by groups of protesters.

At the convention site demonstrators tossed cans and bottles over the fence, bringing on macing of the people close to the gate by the Miami Beach police who were patrolling the Convention Hall grounds. Outside the fence, rocks thrown at troopers brought the first gas to the convention area.

By nightfall, many demonstrators seemed determined to win a game of wits with the troopers. The Florida State Troopers, about 3,000 of them (with 2,000 in reserve) were not easy to outwit.

For the most part they relied on the gas and shows of strength to intimidate demonstrators — they marched three abreast wearing helmets and carrying 3 foot riot clubs, with a sergeant calling cadence.

Demonstrators who survived actions in other areas massed near the convention hall, some taunting cops but others harassing the delegates, and at least two incidents of hit and run occurred when delegates' cars tried to race through the crowd and into the convention parking area. One man had a leg broken and a woman's ankle was broken when a black Cadillac limousine ran her over. One cab, carrying delegates, deliberately hit one demonstrator and tried to run



down others. People got his number and legal action is planned.

One major skirmish right near the convention hall was initiated when gas grenades were deliberately dropped on top of and underneath two TV trucks, enveloping them in clouds of tear gas. The technicians drove off in the trucks, conveniently eliminating any chance that the subsequent heavy gassing would be seen on TV. Gas was then lobbed around a medical unit set up by the University of Florida Medical School and, according to one doctor, the inside of the trailer was completely filled with gas. Up until then, demonstrators had been fleeing to the trailer to wash the gas away and then returning to harass the delegates.

The protesters who were gassed out of the area immediately adjacent to the Convention Hall surged into Collins Avenue again, this time to march to the Doral Hotel (two miles away) where the Republicans had their headquarters. Police allowed the protesters to reach the hotel with only a little gas along the way. At the Doral, troopers and paddy wagons were waiting and Dave Dellinger led people in a sit-in in the street, providing a means for hundreds of people who wanted to participate in traditional civil disobedience to get busted. About 250 people stayed to be arrested after the police warning. Troopers dragged the demonstrators away in full view of the press and Republicans who hung over the Doral lobby balcony. Some troopers used two clubs to drag people away by the neck, witnesses reported.

After a while, it became apparent that the troopers were throwing gas in a way planned to drive the demonstrators back to Flamingo Park. The amount of gas they used surprised some observers. "They could have gotten away with a lot less," said one demonstrator who had been at May Day and the Justice Department demonstrations where gas was used. "I saw troopers getting bags of canisters to throw. They looked like they were really into it."

Most demonstrators, the experienced ones at least, weren't surprised by the fact that the troopers

used gas. It has its advantages — no blood for the TV cameras and fewer troopers needed to be effective. But people were surprised at the amount used in sight of the fact that the area is mostly populated by senior citizens.

The interaction between the senior citizens and the demonstrators had been one of the best aspects of the week's events. The old people seemed to feel a camaraderie with the young and their anti-war protest. And in return, the demonstrators went out of their way to help and protect the elderly people. Even as the gas was being dropped, demonstrators stopped to warn them not to rub their eyes, to wash with water and most of all to find safety inside, though many seemed to still resist leaving the scene. As demonstrators retreated, old people came out of their rooms to offer water and cloths to wipe away the gas. In the area where they lived it was a quiet as the rest of the city was tumultuous. One old woman smiled and said to two young demonstrators, "Be careful, you're too young to suffer."

Thursday morning Miami Beach was quiet. At Flamingo Park tents were down and people were cleaning up the area. "If you got any dope, get rid of it. The park permit expires in 20 minutes," a young man with a bullhorn announced. People were told to be wary of police since people were being busted as they tried to hitch out of town. The Zippies' house in Coconut Grove was raided and three people were busted on dope charges.

Thursday night, many of the 1128 people arrested were either out or about to get out of jail and the people were talking of the next step. One Miami Conventions Coalition organizer said, "For months my life has been defined by this. Now, it's over." Ringing in their ears was the chant of the Nixon delegates! FOUR MORE YEARS, and most everyone's attention was devoted to dealing with THAT prospect.

Liberation News Service. —
(Thanks - once again you saved us!)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

voice challenging established authority, and there are those who would like to see this voice silenced. Space City! in Houston was bombed several times by the Ku Klux Klan, probably with the complicity of local police. Only a few weeks ago, the offices of the Great Speckled Bird in Atlanta were almost totally destroyed by a firebomb attack. Under such circumstances, the folks in Houston and Atlanta can only redouble their commitment to keep those free voices alive.

Sometimes any variety of personal or financial hassles can stop a paper from publication, or keep it from appearing regularly. The Willamette Bridge in Portland Oregon, one of the country's best underground papers, went through a heavy split and ceased publication sometime last year. For a while, Portland did without a paper, but the need was there, and before long a new paper called the Scribe started coming out.

Boston's Gay Male Liberation launched a paper called Fag Rag in June 1971. Issue number two didn't come out until the following October, and it was only last month that issue number three rolled off the presses. Regular production schedules are the exception rather than the rule in the underground press, and this is a strong point or a weakness depending on how you look at such things.

One important development is the challenge of the new personal politics, which is really the challenge of feminism, to the content and work style of the old underground papers.

The pure right-on revolutionary rhetoric just doesn't hold water when the people who are doing the writing are leading such conflicted, chaotic and unfulfilled lives.

I'm not suggesting that "revolutionaries" or specifically the people working on underground papers are unusually neurotic or unhappy. I am saying that feminism has compelled (or should compel) the people working on the underground press to deal with the politics of their own personal relationships, and in so doing it becomes less tenable to put into print the same abstract posturing about "the workers"



or "third world people" or "the people" in general.

"The history of the underground press in America is largely a chronicle of youthful reaction to the technical, political and cultural conditions in the American society," Gleesing correctly observes. That reaction is a continuing phenomenon, and the underground press, or a variety of forms of alternate media, will continue to accompany that reaction.

A few weeks ago, the New York Times was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for publication of the Pentagon Papers, those government documents which "revealed" the facts about the U.S. military interven-

tion in Vietnam. Liberal journalists working on establishment papers are patting themselves on the back for the fact that they are doing something about the war. But the fact is that back in the early 1960's, when US troops and materiel were first being sent to Vietnam, when the New York Times and the other liberal papers were supporting the policies of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, radical publications such as the National Guardian, Liberation and Ramparts were telling the true story of the American intervention.

All of that "revealing" stuff about the bogus government in Saigon and the popularity of the guerrilla forces was in print in the radical press in the middle 1960's. The same truths were published in the underground press throughout the late 60's — truths which mobilized millions to march against the war. Liberal journalists should consider how much their present concern and understanding about Vietnam emerges from the fact that millions of Americans took to the streets in protest against our government's aggression.

Even today, the underground press and other alternate media offer a view of Vietnam substantially different from that of the liberal establishment press.

Vietnam is not an isolated case of the establishment press's failure. Puerto Rico is still a colony. Black people languish in the jails of a racist penal system. Women are exploited in kitchens, factories, offices and bedrooms. Gay people are still wondering whether we shall ever be treated as something other than a bizarre sub-human form. As you read this, Brazilian political dissidents suffer the most imaginative and horrible tortures a 21st century sadist can imagine.

These oppressive situation, and many more, continue to exist. Read the establishment press, and the truth will be hidden from view, distorted, explained away. Read the underground press, and, for all its failures, it will give you some ideas about the world we live in. At its best, furthermore, the underground press should enable you to read about yourself.

Allen Young

For those of you who missed all showings of the Beatle special, "Away With Words," August 10-20, congratulations are in order, but not before you are given some idea as what this extravaganza is all about.

Basically, what we witnessed was a documented brief history of rock and roll prior to the Beatles' eruption on the pop scene. This was complete with slides and sound tracks of early rock stars who apparently generated a great deal of influence on the Beatles' music, in addition to an array of may Beatles tunes analyzed so to speak by the manner in which the film was shown.

It was done totally in split screen form with virtually every sequence divided into three seperate pieces of film appearing on the screen. These were all slides, with the middle slide being the largest, thus making it the center of attraction.

The director employed the use of fancy camera technique, by superimposing the films of the Beatles performing concerts in their earlier days. While this is going on a sound track of Beatle hits was played in supposed synchronization with the Beatles movements on film.

Later on, when the more recent Beatle compositions were played, we discovered that the director had elected to rely on nostalgia to carry the film through, as he tried to create pictures on the screen which he felt the audience would believe or had at one time believed were reasonable interpretations of Beatle lyrics. For example, during the film's rendition of "A Day in the Life," the four Beatles were depicted as similar people, all wearing identical suits with the obvious exception of McCartney, clad in red, while slides of this depiction of Paul appeared on the two smaller adjoining screens; obviously making some connection between Paul's "death" two years ago and the well-known song. However, there are very few, if any, people who actually believe the song had anything to do with Paul's death. It seemed that the director wished to capitalize on some kind of nostalgia he thought the viewers would have for this type of interpretation in various sequences.

The sound system had its troubles and the songs

chosen were for the most part inappropriate for their visual counterparts, or vice versa, with several exceptions.

One sequence where this was evident was the one in which the sound of "Elenore Rigby" was filling the auditorium. Photographs similar to those on the cover of Revolver flashed on and off in a fashion not unlike the Yellow Submarine version. Here, however, the flashing photographs were basically all that appeared, and in contrast to the exceptionally imaginative film work in Yellow Submarine, this version does not even come close.

"I Am The Walrus" was equally ineffective in its obviously contrived attempt to comment once more on McCartney's death.

To cite further objections to the manner in which the film was presented, there were innumerable occasions in which the songs seemed to be improperly matched with the action taking place on the screen. McCartney was heard crooning away on "Yesterday", while we say his superimposed form on the screen, mouthing words so different and wearing such a different facial expression that one would swear he was singing a fast rocker. This type of treatment on various songs served to complicate irreparable what would otherwise have been simple, pleasant scenes rather than to create interesting contrasts as the director

AWAY WITH WORDS

ector most likely intended to do.

Another objection was that just about every early song in the film was maliciously cut in half. They went into each other fairly well on the whole, but due to the fact that they did so with such rapidity, the audience experienced feelings of being slighted, as they were not allowed to listen to each song in its entirety. This was the equivalent of stating that all of their earlier material was lyrically inferior to their subsequent work, which simply is not the case.

Lastly, the film did not head in one direction strongly enough and failed to present any palpable theme, although it was basically a documentary. It suffered because the director tried to tack a theme on it where none was actually required, had the film been less phony and stereotyped. He attempted to let everything be based upon the impact and effect the Beatles had on young people and their culture, and how their songs should be interpreted. This he had no right whatsoever to do, because a song means different things to different people, and no one should have the right to force their interpretations on others. Also, the director seemed to lack a staff with sufficient musical knowledge. His attempt to mold everything in the Beatles repertoire into a symbol on celluloid was terribly annoying, as was the fact that numerous important songs were excluded for no apparent reason.

In the final analysis, Away With Words was a pointless, disappointing venture in terms of accomplishments, which were absolutely nil, due to the directors eagerness to employ many gimmicks while shying away from the arduous work he would have been required to do to construct a meaningful film.

I suspect it would have contained more honesty and continuity and been far less general, stereotyped and commercial had the Beatles themselves had a hand in its making. I'm quite certain that even the most ardent Beatle fans would have preferred to stay home and put together what would probably be just as enjoyable a set (given tape recorders and imagination) thereby avoiding the mammoth ripoff of \$3.00 and \$3.75 for this fiasco.

Dave Iglow

Thus far in 1972, we have been blessed with some exciting, innovative music; a great contrast to the previous year.

Almost in celebration of this, Tim Buckley has released his first record in over eighteen months.

Buckley is one of those artists who isn't really "ahead of his time" — he transcends time. The music business can never catch up to him — his beautiful, flowing vocals and poignant lyrics make him unapproachable. Like some minstrel-leper, Tim Buckley continues to trod exclusive land.

Perhaps the only other artist with the vocal dynamicism of Tim Buckley is Captain Beefheart, but Beefheart continues to focus on the bizarre.

Buckley is best known as a folk-singer; perhaps his best known song is "Goodby and Hello", a sort of organic protest/love song. If that is your image of him, his latest record is going to come off as a total mind-blast.

Greetings from L.A. is a hard-rocking album consisting of seven rather lengthy numbers that present Buckley's voice flowing over, under, around and through a firm foundation of electric and acoustic guitar-work, pianos and organs, violins and saxophones, congas and drums. Were any other artist to attempt to pull this off, the record would bog down in an overproduced mess. Producer Jerry Goldstein deserves much credit for pulling this off.

Of course, the fact that the record works is also the credit of Buckley's sidemen - principally Joe Falsia on guitars, Chuck Rainey on bass and Buckley himself on drums.

Dennis Gray from Triad Radio defined this record as true progressive music. Its easy to hide a record behind a label, but there's no other way to describe Greetings from L.A. I guarantee you've never heard anything quite like it.

I'm sure a great many Chicagoans remember Jeff Kamen's brilliant reporting on WCFL radio a few years back. Kamen was the guy who provided the counterpoint balance to Howard Miller's shows; he covered the streets honestly and openly, doing specials on the Young Lords movement and other radical

and demi-radical activity.

Old Jeff got a little too heavy for WCFL (owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, one of Daley's back-pocket organizations) so when he came down on the Powers-That-Be once too often, he got offed.

Jeff Kamen returns to Chicago by way of a rather ambitious project called CURRENT/Audio Magazine. Its a record that consists of a dozen news feature reports and is available for under three bucks at many record stores.

The first "issue" (they hope to achieve monthly frequency) covers Mick Jagger, Elvis Presley, Angela Davis, Bella Abzug and other historical figures. Fug Ed Sanders is interviewed about his work on the Charlie Manson trial (Ed sez Charlie will escape, perhaps in tiem for the 1976 bi-centennial in Philadelphia), comedian Robert Klein goofs around a bit, and Teddy Kennedy raps about youth, dope, abortion and bull-shit.

There's also a rather stupid "column" called Crime Watch. It's about organized crime, you see, and its in a sort of Walter Winchell/Jack Anderson vein. In fact, the two clowns that try to pull it off sound like Walter Winchell reincarnated.

The real treasure in CURRENT No. 1 is Scoop Nisker's "column." Nisker was the news director of KSAN, a formerly far-out underground radio station in San Francisco. Nisker did, and does here, news collages that make rather biting comments on our times.

Jeff Kamen, as editor/producer, put the whole thing together. Like I said, its a rather ambitious project and I don't think its particularly fair to come down on the first issue.

I do think there is too much material on this record. Twelve or thirteen different subjects in the space of forty-five minutes leaves an audio blur in the mind of the listener; I think CURRENT might work out better if Kamen and his team of reporters concentrated on three or four different topics in addition to the regular "columns."

I also think he ought to drop the Crime Watch nonsense. It really comes off too heavy-handed.

Also, I'm disappointed CURRENT isn't licensed for airplay. I'm sure programs like Radio Warp, This Is a Test and Triad would give adequate airplay without running into overexposure.

CURRENT is a nice idea. It will take a little time to get together, but it will probably be worth the wait.

Speaking about Ed Sanders, he's got a record coming out soon that is likely to be a typical Sanders anti-war hippy hillbilly heavy-handed audio nightmare. I'm looking forward to it.

This might turn out to seem like Rolling Stone, but there's a few other good records coming out in the near future that should be interesting. The Chicago Women's Liberation Band cut a record with the the New Haven Women's Band; it should be out soon. The Band's Rock of Ages should be out now, as should Commander Cody's Hot Licks and Cold Steel.

Also, if you're into travelling out to a good thing, catch the Ann Arbor Blues and Jazz Festival. It's the first one John Sinclair's been able to work on since he's been released from the can.

This year the Festival is featuring Howlin' Wolf, Sun Ra, Seigal-Schwall, Muddy Waters, Archie Shepp, Dr. John, Pharoah Sanders, Miles Davis, Otis Rush and a whole squadron of others.

It will be held September 8, 9 and 10 at teh Otis Spann Memorial Field in Ann Arbor. I'm not sure about all the outlets for tickets (Jazz Record Mart at 7 W. Grand is a great place to check out); you could write the Ann Arbor Blues and Jazz Festival, Box 381, Ann Arbor Michigan 48107. Series tickets run \$15.00, and are probably worth it.

Mike Gold.

INTERCOURSE



JUDY ELLEN—MY FAVORITE Auntie Ida and I back in Chicago permanently at Ida's apartment. Love you and want to help you. Everything strictly confidential between us only. Please get in touch. Write Grandma Huebsch c/o Seed, Box 314, 950 W. Wrightwood, Chicago Ill 60614.

Fran or Bonnie Smith Please call Alan at 528-3109, also Gerry W. at office.

Dear Bob — thank for understanding and wanting to be my friend. Don't ever give up completely and if you're thinkin' of it, remember first that Jesus loves you and I do too, OK? Debbie. PS, Where can I give you a buzz?

Children of Dawn units 3, 7, 15, and 16: good luck in your attacks on targets DXQ\$18 and YP55 on Sept. 17th. We've blown it three straight times now, lets do it right this time and show people that there are some anarchists who aren't into liberal pacifism. And if you do succeed for once, don't go bragging about it, okay? —Marion Delgado.

Jack, Dave, Blanca, etc, where are you? Joan, 275-8146 late.

Kuzin Linda: Miss you much!! Faith says hello she is fine. Everyone misses you!! If you need anything or if not let me know somehow, how you are doi= ng. Your future Kuzin, love, Gail.

Dennis G. — if you're still in town please call M. Holleman, 383, 8562.

I Want To Thank You For Helping Me Be Myself—Again..Thank you D.

"Not to Have a Correct Political Point of View is like having no Soul."
—Mao Tse-Tung.

Anyone having info on the whereabouts of Kevin Stegart please contact Al, c/o Seed, Box 811. If you're dealing with him beware.

Christopher Joseph Hadley, there will be no problems if you come home. You'll like the house we're in now at 705 W. Lexington in Elkhart. Phone 219-293-8989. Love mother, dad and brothers.

Send all your money to Box Greed, c/o, Seed.

Greek, they don't realize that keeping us apart won't stop us from loving. Grok. Waiting is. I love you. Kim Sa.

"The weapon of criticism will never match the criticism of weapons"
—Joseph Stalin

Unite real friends to attack real enemies!

Elaine Truver: Tyrone and you agreed not to pay the phone bill, then you paid it anyway after stupidly telling your parents where you live, allowing the phone company to trace you down. Why is Tyrone responsible for your mistakes? And furthermore, how dare you complain about him borrowing money from his father, when yours put you through Art Institute School and got you an apartment to boot, not to mention offering to support you? You're just oinking, sister. "Pigs deserve no mercy." Toni from the Red Emma Women.

Gay sister from San Francisco seeks gay sister who is free on weekends to camp and spend time in the Hammond, Ind area. Box 2100, Gary Indiana.

WAR WITHOUT TERMS!

free

FREE THE SEED PUPPIES!!! Eight crazed puppies of mixed ancestry, sizes, colors, shapes and ideologies. 2 months old and need a good home. Come by the SEED office anytime between 11am and 6pm and take one home with you. Absolutely Free.

Free Cat—call 929-0133 and leave message fore Bernie—this is a really beautiful and affectionate cat. Get it while you can..

Lady Jane and Jeremy Cat need nice people to give their three kittens foster homes. Please call 761-9392.

Give them a chance to live. A number of kittens who need a home very soon — different colors. Free of course — please call and come to see them. 478-9433.

music



Wanted: Used Fender Bassman Amp for \$150 or less. Call Randy, 664-7365 after 4:30pm.

Wanted: Keyboard player, organ and possibly piano, 19-23, prefer union. Some vocals and harmony. Good equipment and trans, willing to work almost full time. We play rock music plus. Ray or Doug, 348-9263, apt 302; Bob, 631-3363.

Good lead player & keyboard with organ and piano, must have own equipment and ready to work. Call Jack at 477-6051 or come to 4504 N Broadway.

Musician, plays congas, harmonica, vocals, lyrics looking for a heavy rock or jazz-rock group. Would be cool if you're working. Rahsaan, 664-1269.

Seek Jazz-rock musicians and groups for mutual benefit. Auditions, studio recording, album work, area bookings. Contact Bob Hultz at 328-2136.

Ambitious, music loving female vocalis= st needs desperately to sing! Would like experienced group looking for serious female si= nge

Ambitious, music loving female vocalist needs desperately to sing! Would like experienced group looking for serious female vocals or a flute and guitar to express folk-rock. Call 675-4328 between 10am and 12pm.

miss.

RVK Publishing Co, PO Box 264, Dept M, Menomonee Falls, Wisc, 53051 has:::

—Information about how to get paid for your poetry, send two stamps.
—New Earth Tribe News— a pacifist journal/mag. send 2 stamps for sample copy.
—500 Peace Now stamps with peace symbol. Send 3 8 cents stamps for samples, \$1.25 for 500 postpaid.

Country Photography Workshop. We have concentrated six day summer courses for beginners and advanced workers. In the fall we will offer one month and longer residential courses for people whose work is pretty together who want a place to live and study and work things out. Write for information and ask for "six day programs." Countyr Photography Workshop, Box 83S, Woodman, Wisc, 53827.

sale/trade

Moving to Florida— must sell or trade the followi= ng goodies: Mosrite Mk1 solid body electric guitar w/case, fuzz tone and wah wah pedal; Kustom amplifier; Guild D-35 6 string acoustic guitar w/hard shell case; Roberts 808D 8 track recording deck; many albums \$1.50 each; pair of Alli= ed 10" 3 way speakers \$25. I would consider trading the whole works for a Honda 350 or comparable motorcycle, or else I can throw in my VW camper and trade the whole works for a used MG. Call 327-2809 evenings after 5:30.

Uneeda Earth pipe that's made from the finest organic wood. Features pleasant bowl and natural stem. Send only 35 cents and five 8 cent stamps to D.O.P., PO Box 20915, Philadelphia Pa 19141. Include this for free flit top stash jars.

Realistic FM tuner— call Lance, 753-3907 days or 947-8228 evenings.

For Sale: Fender Mustang, \$100; Conn tenor sax, \$200; both good condition. Must sell soon. Ray or Doug, 348-9263, Apt 302, till 10pm.

VW Bus 66. Engine just completely rebuilt. 1200.00dollars — very clean. Betsy, 642-3637.

gigs

Moving is no sweat for Truckin! Why not let Truckin' carry the weight with skilled, friendly service and rates that are still loving. Truckin' will move your furniture, equipment or appliances in our MotherTruck, or we'll load your rented truck for you at a back-saving bargain. For information and free estimates call Tim at 475-8319 between 4—7pm. Truckin' keeps the customer satisfied.

Need to move? I do light moving in my 1 ton GMC van for reasonable prices. Call C. Keyes at 929-1913 or leave message anytime at 626-4999.

The Blessed Realm Lightshow is for hire. We do dances, parties, concerts, riots, insurrections, weddings, funerals and resurrections. Please folks, we need the work.. Call 973-0641. Reasonable rates.

Lite hauling and trucking — Father Truckers will truck you and yours. Best rates. Best Service. Specializing in local household moves. 866-7575 before 10pm.

Men and women needed, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd shifts. Advane Labor Service, 1702 N Damen Ave, Apply 6am. See Bi= ll or Harold.

I am an artist — I can paint pictures on your walls (or whatever) pictures of your dreams (or mine). Call Cheryl, 465-7625.

Kathy's Answering Service — 337-2624. 24 hour answering service, 7 days a week, \$20 per month. Business address, mail service, letters typed, envelopes stuffed. Serving hte Old North Town Area.

Sales people wanted, full and part time, salary and commission, to sell merchandise to boutique, head and gift shops. Out of Illinois OK too. Must have car. Write to Seed Box JOBB with some info on yourself, background, age, and approximately how many hours a week you could work.

Environmental Activist. National non-profit organization is searching for concerned individuals to help make Chicago offensive successful. Stop the 29th day. Minimum pay - use own initiative. 248-1984.



Crib space available, 543-8098, evenings, George

Young gay male student at U of I Circle is looki= ng for apartment to share with other gay male, near campus, cheap. Call Jim, 253-8430.

I am interested in joining a commune in and/or out of chicao, urban and/or rural group. Please write Seed Box 825.

I am looking for someone to share an apartment with in the Lincoln Park or Rogers Park area. I'm working seadily and I own my own car. If interested call Rich at CO7-8131, Ext 393.

I'm a responsible 26 year old male looking for a place to live, preferably a commune type crib with people and no TV. I'm into acoustics, Music, philosophy, organic food, having a good time and will do my share of the work and carry my own load. Call Al at 327-8396, evenings.

Artist's apartment on north side: My best friend is leaving town. I need someone to move in with me. On the lake. \$65 month. Call Cheryl, 465-7625.

Wanted: House to rent for group, north side/ near north, Rogers Park. 3 bedroom/basement, our limit is \$300 month. Call 324-4916 early morning or evening, ask for Raven, Anita, Karellen, Jawxillian.

rides

Help! I'm a freak, this place is putting square edges on my round head — need a ride to Boston Mass. on or around Sept 12, will help pay gas, food, etc. Leave message at the Seed. Lance (Merlin)

Two women (19yr) desperately need a ride to Durango Colorado or surrounding area anytime before September 3, 1972. Please contact Nancy or Martha between 9am-9pm, FL2-1000.

I need a ride to Goddard College in upper central Vermont. If you're going that way and have room for one man, let me know. I'd like to get there about Sept 5 or 6, Will share expensed but cannot drive. Call 587-8677 and ask for Dennis.



INTERCOURSE ADDITIONS

Fungi, please have one of your friends pick me up and take me away from here. I can't take

Fungi, please have one of your friends pick me up and take me away from here. I can't take it here anymore. Would like to see you again in Arizona. Pick me up at 5140 Fariveiw, Downers Grove, apt 9. To make sure its you have them use our password. Freaky Fred.

FREE:: 3 balck female cats, 1 year old. To people who can gove them a good home. Call 929-6029.

Rumors of my demise are completely unfounded. Uncle Joe.

wanted

The Youth Help Center has a 24 hour crisis phone line that deals with things like family problems, suicides, drug talk= downs, runaways, and any other things that people want to talk about. Right now the Youth Help Center needs people who are interested in being trained to answer the crisis phone. If you are interested in volunteering, call 929-3553.

Cotyledon, the poetry Paper, is looking for street vendors. If you are interested contact Mook at rt. 4, box 276, Traverse City, Mich, 49684.

In search of a second hand down filled sleeping bag in good condition for myself and two children's down filled bags. My kids are 2 yrs and 4 yrs old. Please call either 929-2766 or 955-6222. Don't have a lot of money but will pay what they are worth. My name is Marylin. Thank you.

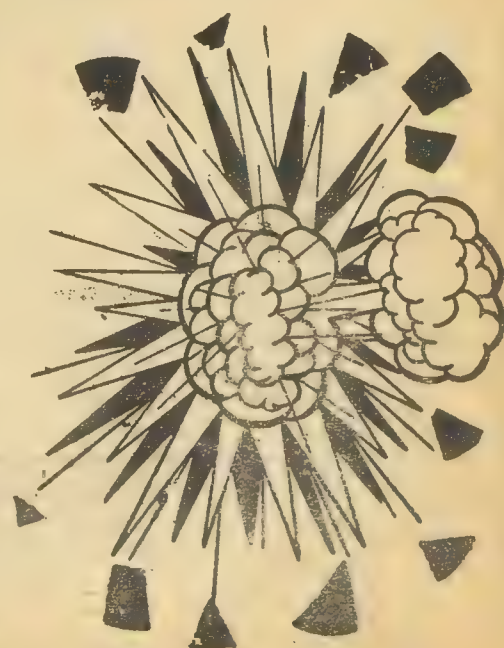
HELPIPIPI!

I need money and am willing to do a very large number of things to get it. Odd jobs, part-time, full time (no heavy labor) and I am open to suggestions, reasonable prices. Contact Bill at Seed Box number 999999 and leave name and phone number.

Inmate confined in the Wakhington State pen is stydying Civil and Criminal law, needs law books to further his study and to help other inmates with their cases. All donations will be appreciated. Charles O. Conklin, 623103, PO Box 777, Monroe, Wash, 98272.

Young bartender needs a job, preferably north, call Bob at 763-8057.

Anybody interested in starting a new underground paper or anybody with anything to contribute please get in touch with Paul Malcolm, 2577 Yonge St, Toronto 12 Ont, Canada.



MISSISSIPPI POULTRY WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Everybody was working long hours. We went breaking down half the day sometimes, and we got tired of it. We figured we wanted more money, pay for breakdown time (when the assembly line breaks down.)

We've been hollering about vacations for a long time now, But there wasn't any kind of organization. Everything was on the people—what we do down here. One day on a breakdown, that's when it started. Everybody was mad about that breakdown and every other breakdown they've been having too.

It was about 7:30 in the morning when we were supposed to start back to work. The chickens were already on the line. But nobody went to the line. Everybody refused to go to the line and they helped the line stop.

You might say we just got stirred up with the whole thing that day. We'd been talking about it Monday, and we started talking about a strike a week before then, but we never did get together on it, until that breakdown on Wednesday.

—a Black man picketing Poultry Packers, Inc. in Forest, Mississippi described how their six week strike began.

FOREST, Mississippi (LNS)—In big supermarkets in New Jersey and New York, people wait in line for the chickens to be put out on the counter hoping to grab the biggest but happy with anything, really. With food prices what they are throughout the country these days, for instance in the New York metropolitan area, chicken at 29 cents a pound—a good forty cents a pound cheaper than the cheapest ground meat—is a bargain by anyone's pocket book. And for a lot of people there's no choice—it's chicken or no meat at all.

But curious shoppers must wonder—if they don't already know—just why chickens are so cheap. It's not out of the goodness of the big food industrialists' hearts that's for sure. Nope, prices stay low for two main reasons.

1). Nowadays, the birds aren't allowed a leisurely maturation. A chemical process used throughout the industry injects hormones into the chickens (sometimes it is put in their feed) causing them to reach full size in 2 months instead of the usual five. And often "chicken flavor" is injected at the end in an attempt to instill a semblance of the natural flavor that would have developed if they grew to a market size naturally.

2). Increased productivity in chicken processing plants. That increase doesn't mean more people hired to process chickens, but the same or fewer people tending a faster line (much like an assembly line in an auto or electronics factory.)

Both these speedups—in the chicken growth process and in the amount of work that one person in a chicken factory is expected to do—add up to the production of more and more chickens driving prices down and satisfying—if you can call it that—budget conscious shoppers.

In Forest, Mississippi, a rural community located in the midst of several chicken processing plants (the three states of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama provide almost all the chickens for the east and midwest) chickens are 19 cents a lb. But employees at Poultry Packers Inc., who up until recently made \$1.60 an hour, found even that price pretty steep. Particularly since the chicken processing line was always breaking down and they weren't being paid for the time spent waiting for it to be fixed.

And even when the line was working, the plant was no picnic. With about 40,000 chickens passing through the plant every day the 200 or so workers—most of them black and women—were kept on their toes. "Well, one time I was scratching back which means cleaning 'em out," explained one black woman, "and I was looking down the line and every chicken you pull that stuff out of—it makes you drunk to look, they're coming so fast.

"So I told him (the foreman) I couldn't do it. He said, 'Well stay up there just a little while longer and when I came down I couldn't see. I had to feel my way to the bathroom.'"

Jobs are scarce in Forest, so people at Poultry Packers put up with the money and bad working conditions for a long time—until one day when it just didn't seem worth it any longer and more than 60 workers walked off the job. That was May 10 and for the next six weeks they walked the picket line until the company finally gave in to their demands.

Once the strike had begun, the previously unorganized workers called a meeting and formed the Mississippi Poultry Workers Union. The new president, Merle Barber, said the immediate issue was the continued breakdowns with no pay. That's like slavery," she said. "Sometimes we're at work for 12 hours but we only get paid for eight." Strike demands were a 25 cent hourly raise, pay for breakdown time and paid vacations.

The strikers were all black. As one black woman on the picket line explained, "They're (whites) scared, I guess. Scared they're going to lose their jobs; scared if they don't get back on here, they won't get on nowhere else. I ain't got nothing to be scared of. I'm fighting for what I want, what I deserve. And there ain't nobody else out here that I know is scared. We intend to get what we want—they took food out of our pockets and we're trying to put it back where it belongs."

During the strike some white workers did begin to talk to strikers and one was actually fired for doing so.

The strikers expected to be able to negotiate with plant managers quickly but soon they heard the company advertising on the radio for scabs, referring to Poultry Products Inc. as "an equal opportunity employer." One of the picketeers agreed. "That's right, Men and women, black and white, they all get the same bad treatment!"



The day after the union was officially formed, the company told 68 black workers that they were fired, but once the strike was won at the end of June, scabs hired during the strike were fired and the strikers were given their jobs back.

The next step for the Mississippi Poultry Workers Union will be to seek recognition as a bargaining agent for the workers at Poultry Packers. An election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board is expected soon.

Small, low-paying processing plants with atrocious working conditions similar to Poultry Packers Inc. are found throughout

out the South. These plants and the entire chicken industry are dependent on giant food manufacturers like Ralston Purina which among other things produces massive amounts of chicken feed and also uses uneatable chicken parts in its cat and dog food. So for the thousands of southerners working in poultry, the Forest poultry packers strike and the new union are very important developments to keep an eye on.

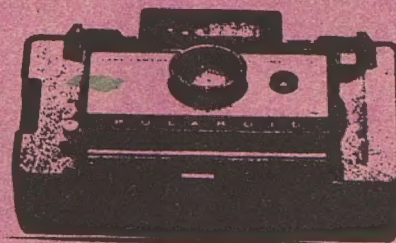
(Thanks to Ken Lawrence, SCEF and the Southern Patriot for the information for this story.)



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BLACK ATHELETES THREATEN BOYCOTT
—KICK RACIST RHODESIA OUT OF THE
SUMMER OLYMPICS!

MUNICH (LNS)--Faced with the threat of a boycott from a growing number of nations and atheletes, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) voted on August 22nd to withdraw its invitation to Rhodesia to participate in the 20th Summer Olympic games which began August 26 in Munich.

The decision to oust Rhodesia followed a stormy week of protest by black African nations who felt that the White supremacist nation should not be represented at the games. It was argued that to allow them to participate would be contrary to the UN decision not to formally recognize the government of Ian Smith.

Rhodesia (which is 95% black and ruled by a white minority) had been barred from the 1968 games at Mexico city for essentially this legal reason--but the IOC invited them to send a team this year under the name "Southern Rhodesia" (it's name when it was a British colony) if it used the British flag and national anthem as its symbols.

But atheletes from 12 African nations plus Cuba, Haiti and Guyana threatened to boycott the games if the Rhodesians were not expelled. A group of U.S. black atheletes also issued a statement saying "We will stand behind our black brothers" and made it known that they would not participate if Rhodesia did.

Faced with this boycott that would destroy the competitive credibility of the games, the IOC withdrew it's invitation to Rhodesia, on the technical grounds that it did not comply with the terms of the invitation--that its atheletes did not have passports showing they were British subjects. This was a convenient way around dealing with the question of racism.

But this was a victory--a strong expression of black unity that will increase as black liberation movements continue to assert themselves on the African continent and in the U.S.

FBI LOOKING INTO "SUBVERSIVE"
BANK ACCOUNTS--BANKS COOPERATING

The FBI has been examining the bank accounts of individuals and organizations involved in "subversive activities." Banks aren't supposed to release information about their customers without that person's knowledge or without a subpoena, but according to Jack Anderson (who seems to have the keys to every secret file in Washington) that's just what they're doing.

Up until 1970 banks didn't keep detailed records of money and checks in customer's accounts, but in 1970 Congress passed the "Bank Secrecy Act" which required banks to keep complete records of all transaction. The justice department says that the law is vital in their never ending war against the big dope pushers, tax evaders and embezzlers.

Well, the FBI hasn't been catching many high-level smack pushers lately, but their files bulge with the bank records of people like Jane Fonda and Benjamin Spock and probably the seed and probably you if you have enough bread for an account. Anderson came up with a bunch of "Top Secret" FBI memos detailing the bank accounts of Spock and Fonda, all gotten without benefit of court order or subpoena.

The banks and the FBI deny everything.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

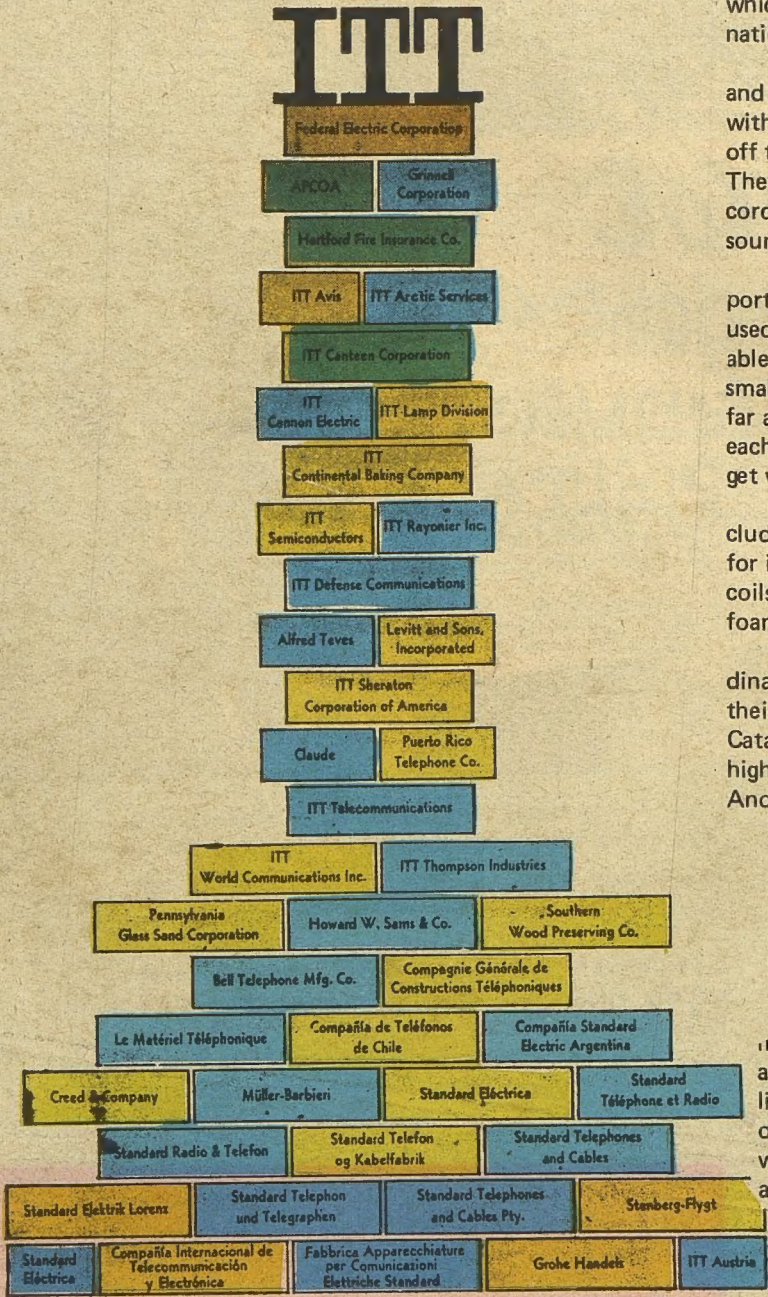
The International Communist Conspiracy (ICC) has formed its first Chicago area cell. Preliminary organizing has been going on for over a year, with indigent organizers infiltrating already established groups and seizing control of their offices and their structure.

No public announcement of the formation of the Chicago Cell was made, the Seed's information coming from certain conversations overheard in bars along Lincoln Avenue. The ICC refuses to disclose its membership rolls (or the roles of its members) to anyone, so we cannot say how many of them there are, or even where they are. One report from a Seed reporter claimed that the ICC's headquarters are located on the third floor of an office building at 28 East Jackson. When we went down there to check this out with the elevator operators, we found that they refused to talk, but we did notice suspicious activity around a tailor shop on the third floor.

Congressman Roman Pucinski said last year that members of the ICC were active in Chicago. He surprised four or maybe five of them as they crouched under his bed, fingering rolls of recording tape. They escaped however.

Rumors have been circulating around the city to the effect that the Seed had been taken over by the ICC. These rumors are not true

WATCH THIS SPACE!



International Telephone and Telegraph — you may remember them — they own a few countries and more than a few American politicians — has now made food obsolete. They have developed a super Twinkie they call Astrofood. ITT claims that this thing has enough added synthetic vitamins, minerals and proteins to equal a breakfast of orange juice, 2 strips of bacon, one egg, and bread and butter.

With the enthusiastic cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's School Breakfast Program, ITT is pushing this super junkfood to school kids in St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, Philadelphia and Little Rock. The school boards love the stuff. No messy preparation involved, no kitchens to maintain, no extra workers to pay. Just hand the kid a nice plastic wrapped cake and a carton of milk, and don't worry about what it may be doing to their health.

The School Breakfast Program is supposed to provide good breakfasts for school children in poverty areas. It's never done a very good job of it, and feeding poor children junkfood isn't much of an improvement.

PIGS GET NEW WEAPONS TO VAMP ON PEOPLE

In its never ending battle to control — but not to injure too badly — police technology is marching on. You've probably heard of various "nonlethal" weapons which police forces around the country use for crowd control: weapons like the "electrical baton", the "broomstick round," and the soft rubber "splat round." But now a report from the Nation Science Foundation discloses some newer and better devices which private manufacturers are developing for the nation's police.

According to the report, various manufacturers and government agencies are currently experimenting with high-intensity lights which can be blinked on and off to destroy night vision and disorient a crowd. They're also testing a mobile unit called the sound cordler, which generates a very painful high intensity sound.

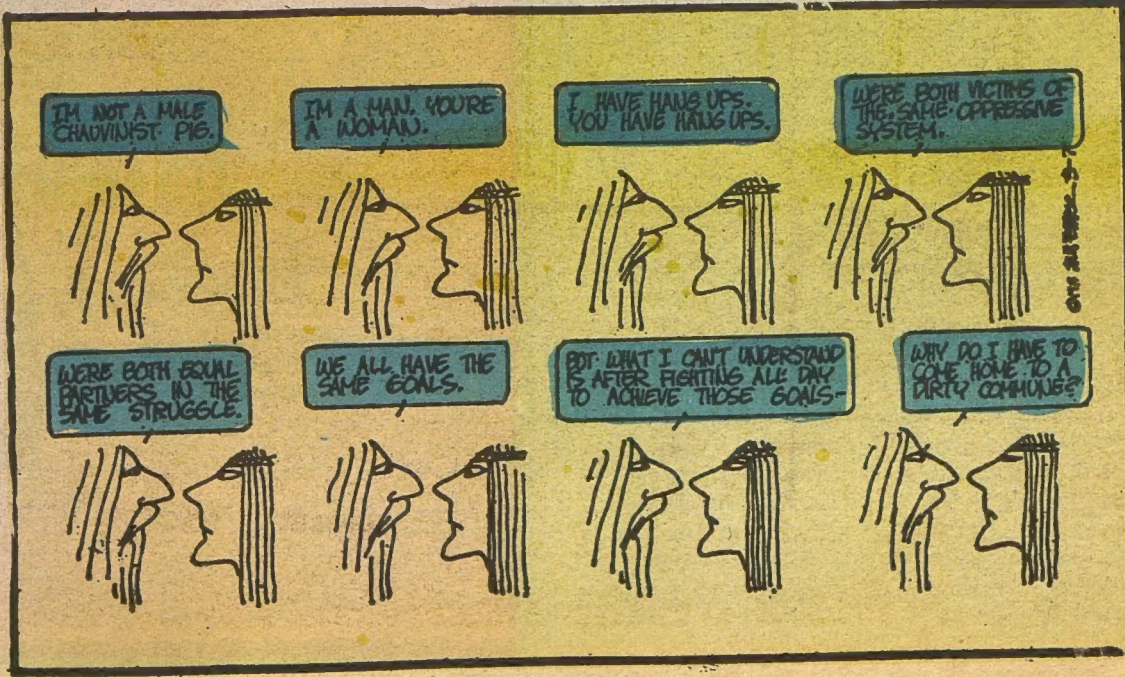
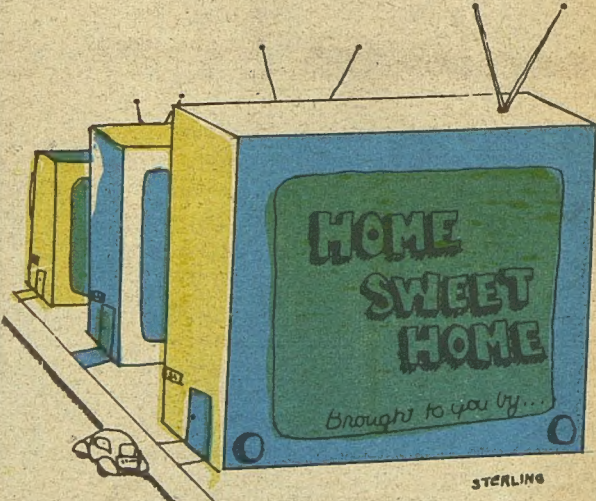
Some of the new weapons mentioned in the report have already been tested but not yet actually used in combat by the police, although they are available. The "taser," for instance, is a gun which fires small, electrical barbs which can snag a culprit from as far away as five hundred feet. Long wires attached to each taser barb allow the police to paralyze the target with an electrical shock.


Other new weapons which are now available include guns which shoot paint or fluorescent powder for identifying individual rioters; guns which fire coils of barbed wire to create sudden barriers; and foam sprays making slippery surfaces.

It would be kind of hard for the common ordinary rioter to get these weapons and use them on their inventors, but the current Edmund Scientific Catalog has two very interesting items. One is a very high intensity light, battery powered and hand held. Another is a very small, hand held, very noisy siren.

SUPPORT THE OFFICIAL IRA!

Anyone who wishes to support the Republican movement in Ireland or who wants to learn more about the Official IRA — we are starting a Republican Club Chapter in Chicago. Information can be obtained by contacting Pat Mullins at 733-0758 or write to him at 1437 W. Polk. We have a limited amount of literature available.





A lot of people have been getting into a sedative-hypnotic drug called quaalude. Quaaludes are being sold on the streets as "crazy pills" or "sopors." They are usually seen as thin white tablets about the size of an aspirin, with WHR imprinted.

Quaalude is used medically to help people sleep or, in smaller doses, to calm down people who are uptight. Quaalude comes in 150 and 300 mg. tabs (enough to produce a sleep); doctors usually prescribe 75 mg. three or four times a day for use as a sedative.

While Quaaludes are not as strong or as dangerous as some of the other downers like the barbiturates, it should not be used in combination with alcohol. The combined effects are stronger than the sum of the effects of the two drugs singularly. Most cases of fatal overdoses have followed the combined use of quaaludes and alcohol.

A severe overdose of quaalude (caused by taking more than 2½ grams) brings on vomiting, delirium, coma and convulsions. An individual who has taken a dose should be made to vomit, allowed plenty of air and should be kept awake. Like any other downer overdose, an overdose of quaalude is extremely dangerous. Get the person to a hospital — they need medical help fast!

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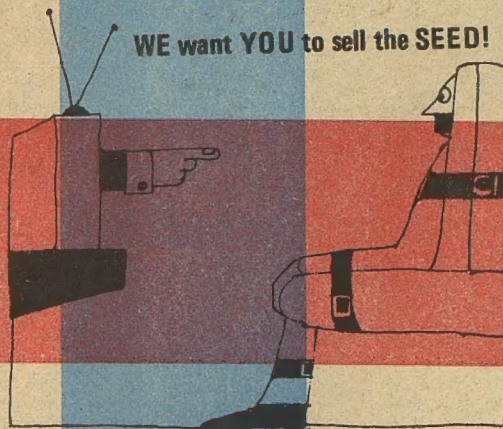
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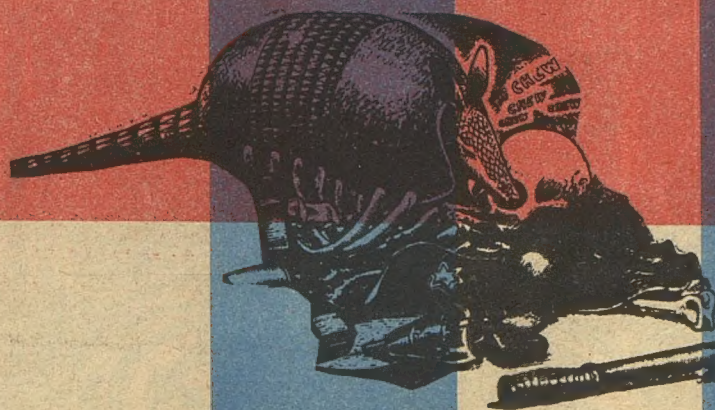
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